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NEED OF THE HOUR IS DISCIPLINE.

Rally Round Mahatma's Standard.

AT PARTING OF WAYS.

Pandit Motilal's Clarion Call.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Free Press of India:—

"Earl Russell has given an effective reply to the old world words of wisdom uttered at the Madras session of the Liberal Federation and has fully justified the policy and programme adopted by the Congress. The clear and unambiguous declaration by a responsible member of the Labour Government that "Dominion Status was not possible at present and would not be for a long time" sets at rest the whole controversy as to the true meaning and intent of the Viceregal pronouncements in India and Ministerial assurances in England. As usual attempts will now be made to fritter down the plain meaning of simple words uttered by Earl Russell. Some foundation for this has already been laid by the announcement that the Under-Secretary of State for India was unprepared and in a great grief at the time owing to the death of his favourite dog. While I have every sympathy with the Noble Earl in his great breavement, I cannot help congratulating the country on the unvarnished truth which he blurted out in his depressed state of mind. We shall soon have speeches carefully prepared under more pleasant conditions explaining away Earl Russell's statement. Let the wise people who assembled as leaders of "Independents" in the Assembly at Madras derive such consolation as they may from those explanations. The Congress will not be affected by them. As regards the criticism levelled at the Lahore resolution on Independence and Civil Disobedience by Liberals and other Moderates, the work before Congressmen is far too serious to justify thier entering into controversy with those who do not understand or are not in agreement with the basic principles of Civil Disobedience. To the more prominent of them and specially to those who were my colleagues in the All-Parties' Committee, I have only to say that the Congress has done nothing which should come to them as a surprise. It was well understood that if full Dominion Status was not forthwith granted the Liberals, Responsivists and other moderates would go on with their "constitutional" agitation while the Congress would at once resort to Non-Co-operation and Civil disobedience. If the statement of Earl Russell has not disillusioned these friends they are quite welcome to let their hopes hang on the future utterances of the Labour Government, but let them not expect the Congress to remain tied down to them. We have now come to the parting of ways and each is at liberty to follow his own course. It will serve no useful purpose to ridicule the Congress which will not be deflected from the course it has decided to follow. This is all I have at present to say to those who are not in the Congress.

REPLY TO BRITAIN'S "NO."

Though not entirely unexpected it is to be regretted that some Congressmen who profess a firm belief in Independence and in Civil disobedience as the only means to achieve it should consider the boycott of Councils to be unnecessary and ill-timed. Let me remind them the whole 'raison d'etre' for Council-entry put forward by the late Mr. C. R. Das and others who worked with him when the Swaraj Party was started was that after Bardoli there was no programme of Civil Disobedience or for that matter of any other form of non-co-operation before the country. It will be within the recollection of those who took an active part in the no-change and pro-change controversy that in the course of negotiations for a compromise which were carried on during the first half of 1923, a truce for three months was called to enable the no-changers to evolve a practical programme for civil disobedience and it was agreed that in view of the situation at the end of the truce the A. I. C. C. decided to undertake civil disobedience, both parties would join in it and there would be no further talk of Council entry. It was only in the event of a declaration by the A. I. C. C. against civil disobedience that the propaganda for and against Council entry was to be revived. It is common knowledge that no civil disobedience was then or thereafter decided upon and Swarajists were eventually permitted by the Congress to enter Councils. Now that Independence has been declared to be the objective and the A. I. C. C. authorised to frame a programme of civil disobedience, I do not see how any Congressman or Swarajist can reasonably oppose the boycott of Councils. It must be borne in mind that it was not to work for Independence that the Council entry was determined upon by the Swaraj Party. The immediate objective of the Party was declared to be "Speedy attainment of full Dominion Status by adopting such machinery and system as are most suited to conditions of the country and to the genius of the people." It was clearly stated in the first Election Manifesto of the Swaraj Party that "it will not concern itself with trivial reforms in various departments of Administration to be obtained by the grace of Government, but will insist on a transference of power to effect necessary reforms from the bureaucracy to the people themselves." This was nothing more nor less than Dominion Status." Council entry was necessary to support and reinforce that demand as put forward at various stages in the Assembly, it was essentially a demand for Dominion Status to be granted by Parliament. Lastly a scheme of Dominion Status was framed by the Nehru Committee and adopted by the Calcutta Congress for a year. It will thus be seen that the demand for Dominion Status has now been carried through all stages. The last answer given by Parliament and Viceroy was, as now shown by Earl Russell's statement, rightly interpreted by the Congress as a definite "No."

A PLATITUDE EXPOSED.

The Lahore Congress thereupon withdrew the offer to accept Dominion Status and declared the Nehru Scheme to have lapsed. Thus the very foundation for Council-entry disappears. The Council entry was an experiment undertaken by the Swaraj Party, in the absence of any other definite programme. That experiment has been tried for full six years and has failed. We have no doubt been able to achieve, a few successes in the Assembly, which when all is said in their favour, have not brought us any nearer to Swaraj or Dominion Status, than we were in 1923. Our opposition to Government has during these six years steadily

(Continued on page 7.)

BHAGAT SINGH-DUTT APPEAL.

—:o:—

MR. ASAF ALI'S ADDRESS.

"Edifice Of Sec. 307 Crumbles Down."

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

Strict Police arrangements were made to-day when the appeal in the Assembly Bomb Case came before Justices Fforde and Addison at the Lahore High Court. Admittance to the Court room was by permits only.

Mr. Asaf Ali who conducted the case in the Lower Court represented B. K. Dutt, while Bhagat Singh preferred to make submissions to the Court himself. Both the accused were present in the dock.

THE BOMB INCIDENTS.

Opening the case, Mr. Asaf Ali submitted in many respects this case would go down to history as a very important one. On the 8th April last year the Assembly was the scene of an explosion of two bombs. On that historic day a sensation was created in the country by voting on the Trades Disputes Bill and and the ruling by the President on the Public Safety Bill. These two topics had drawn into the House an unprecedented crowd of visitors. The President declared the result of voting on the Trades Disputes Bill. There was a tremendous applause. Then came a pin drop silence and as the President rose and uttered the words, "I will now pronounce my ruling on the Public Safety Bill," there was a flash near the seats occupied by Sir George Schuster and Sir Bomanji Dalal. Immediately after the first flash there was another flash and panic followed. The majority of visitors had by this time cleared off. There were about 15 men in the Visitors' gallery. Among them were sitting these two youngmen (accused) unperturbed and as the Police approached, they raised their hands and offered for arrest. They were challaned under Section 307 I.P.C. and 4 of Explosives Act. The very day they were presented in court when one raised shouts of "Long Live Revolution and the other "Down with Imperialism." The Committing Magistrate was annoyed and he dictated to his stenographer to take down these words.

Justice Fforde "We are not concerned with that point."

Defence Counsel: "I was telling it to serve as a background."

NO MALICIOUS INTENTION.

Proceeding Counsel said that the injuries sustained by the members were simple. The aim of the accused was as they said in their written statement, to give a warning and a deaf man requires loud sound. So they had given a loud warning. They descended the bombs in wooden barriers, whereas if their intention was malicious they could have made target of many important Officials who were sitting there. Hence the edifice of Section 307 crumbles down.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE CHALLENGED.

Proceeding Counsel pointed out that the contradictions in the depositions of the prosecution witnesses and identification of Sobha Singh was not established inasmuch as he admitted that he could not clearly see their face. The deposition of Mr. O'Brien was untenable as he had said that Dutt was fair, whereas not even an Indian will call him "fair." Counsel then criticised the evidence of Mr. Dewis Johnston and Mr. Tarry.

The Court stands adjourned till 11 a.m. to-morrow.—Free Press.

LANCASHIRE COTTON CORPORATION.

—:o:—

Capital Increased To Absorb More Mills.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Lancashire Cotton Corporation has increased its capital by 1651 thousand sterling in order to provide funds for absorbing further twenty-nine mills.—Reuter.

MR. KEN WORTHY AND INDIAN STATES.

—:o:—

A STRAIGHT CHALLENGE.

"SEE HOW YOUR COMRADES LIVE IN HUTS."

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Jan 8.

Regarding Commander Kenworthy's letter in the "Chronicle" the Provincial Secretary, Indian States Peoples' Conference issues the following reply. Commander Kenworthy controverts two statements from my telegram to the Press, one about forced labour and another about programme.

Regarding forced Labour Commander says he could find no proof whatsoever of forced labour. I do not know if Commander Kenworthy after returning from Shikar in evening on Saturday December 28 issued a proclamation that he wanted proofs of forced labour before he left Limbdi. On that very night. I know this much that Mr. Meghani, Chairman Nalbawla Shikar Enquiry Committee, definitely invited the Commander to go with him to villages and see for himself whether forced labour was exacted or not.

Mr. Meghani was prepared and I know is still prepared to prove his allegations if Labour Commander is prepared to see his comrades in their huts. I repeat with full knowledge of my responsibility that forced labour was exacted from hundreds of villagers and for weeks together. Even if these villagers have been paid starvation wage after these exposures which I strongly doubt forced labour does not cease to be forced. As to labour Commander's second statement that the programme was not curtailed I inform the Labour champion that I had it on authority of the leaders of Limbdi who are as responsible and respectable here as Commander in his country. One more thing for Commander if he is honest and means devotion to his labour principles. If Commander really wants to know the real conditions of the people, he must not accept invitation so cordially extended by Amritlal Seth, Editor, "Saurashtra" to go to principal villages of important States on this side.

CONGRESS' HOLD ON THE PEOPLE.

—:o:—

"Show The Firm Hand And Answer Challenge."

LONDON, Jan. 7.

In a press interview Lord Meston said that the Congress has extraordinary influence with the people. The time has come for Britain to show her hand and answer the challenge. He hoped that the men on the spot would be able to handle the situation however difficult and disagreeable it may be, provided the higher authorities supported them. Lord Meston also expressed doubt whether the Indian demands really represented what was the minimum which would be acceptable to the people. He has a suspicion that there was the oriental weakness of asking for more than what one expected.—Free Press.

HIS "MURDER SPEECH."

—:o:—

Talk Of Dr. Kitchew Being Prosecuted.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Special Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" telegraphed to that paper from Lahore characterising the speech delivered by Dr. Kitchlew, Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee, as highly objectionable. The paper published a telegram under the caption "Dr. Kitchlew's Murder Speech." The paper also added that according to its correspondent the authorities contemplate prosecution. Enquiries by the Free Press of India elicit however that no proscution is contemplated as it is not the intention of the Government to challenge the right of Indians to advocate Independence as their goal.—Free Press.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS.

—:o:—

PEOPLE'S REPLY TO TORIES.

There Should Be Strong Opposition To The Proposed Treaty.

CAIRO, Dec. 18.

The Cairo Correspondent of "The Hindu" in the course of a despatch writes in mail week:—

The most important topic in the present Egyptian political affairs is the draft treaty for the settlement of Anglo-Egyptian relations. According to these proposals the British garrison in Cairo and Alexandria would be shifted to the Western Bank of the Suez Canal, and they are to be stationed in a region East of longitude 32. Egypt is to be completely independent with regard to her domestic affairs. The Egyptian Government would be free to engage foreign officials (including British) or not. The services of European policemen now in the service of the Egyptian Government could be dispensed with after five years from the conclusion of the treaty. Egypt to become a member of the League of Nations. The regime of the Capitulations (the privileges granted by the Sultan during the Turkish domain in Egypt to the subjects of foreign powers) to be abolished. Great Britain to start this by surrendering her own rights and attempting to induce other Powers to do so.

EGYPTIAN ATTITUDE.

When the Labour Government offered these proposals it was said that it was a draft Treaty; but as the Wafd Party refused to say anything as regards these proposals as long as there was no Parliament in Egypt, and as the British Government made it conditional that the decision of the Egyptian people should be obtained, Mahomed Mahomoud Pasha, the Dictator, had to resign and the King of Egypt decreed that the general election should take place.

There was a debate in the House of Lords on the Egyptian question. The House carried the resolution moved by Lord Salisbury: viz. "That the House regrets the precipitation with which the policy was entered upon and the risk it entailed to the security of the imperial communication." This resolution, however, had no serious effect either in England or in Egypt, the Government being only responsible before the House of Commons, where it has a sufficient majority to secure the carrying out their policy in Egypt, but the real hitch would come if the Wafd Party, after coming to power, intends to raise difficulties in trying to get more substantial concessions, more especially so in the matter of the Sudan. Some Wafdist papers have already hinted that there would be negotiations and they expect some essential alterations notwithstanding that the British Government stated in a covering letter that the proposals were the extreme limit of their concessions.

WAFD REPLY TO TORY CAMPAIGN.

The Conservative Party considers that the proposed treaty is too much and that it is a calamity to the British Empire. It inspires its newspapers to exaggerate the danger to which the British troops would be exposed in the Canal Zone, and opposes the rights Egypt has in the Sudan. It also recommends that Egypt should be deprived of the Canal by putting is under the League of Nations.

As the Conservative Party intends to fight the proposed treaty although its provisions do not realise the aspiration of the country one wonders what the Egyptian opposition would do.

The Wafdist organ "El Balagh" says there should be strong opposition in Egypt to the proposed Treaty; this opposition should be greater than that made by the British Conservatives. The attack of the Conservatives should not frighten them and induce them to accept the treaty. Opposition to the proposed treaty will be in Egypt's favour and would strengthen the Egyptian negotiator although it is believed here that the negotiations will come to nothing.

WE WON'T HAVE MEDICAL COMMISSIONER.

Bombay Medical Union's Emphatic "No."

DOWN WITH G. M. C. TYRANNY.

At a crowded meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union the appointment of the Commissioner of Medical Qualification and Standards by the Government of India at the instance of the General Medical Council was very strongly resented as being derogatory to the dignity of the Indian Universities. The graduates in the Assembly were requested to stand by the Universities: and in order to inform and educate the councillors about the real state of affairs it was decided to carry on an educative propaganda.

A meeting of the medical profession is to be held on Friday the 17th instant under the presidenship of Sir Nusserwanji Choksey.

OPPOSE G. M. C.

At the meeting the President, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said that the time had really arrived when they should oppose by all means at their disposal the appointment of this Commissioner. The attitude of the G. M. C. was most unreasonable. They had from their side tried their best to meet even the unreasonable demands of the G. M. C. but it seemed nothing would satisfy them. Under the cloak of high sounding excuses they seemed bent on carrying out their policy, and under the circumstances they may have to declare their independence of the G. M. C. in medical matters.

WASH YOUR HANDS OFF G.M.G.

Sir Nusserwanjee Choksey said that G. M. C. has been shifting its grounds and as such if they were not reasonable all the Indian Universities should wash their hands off the G. M. C. The Bombay University was actually ahead of the G. M. C. for many years, so far as the pre-medical education was concerned; and the same was the case with the subjects at the final examination. The conjoint Board in England did not conform to the regulations of the G. M. C. at the end of 20 years. This was the complaint raised by the G. M. C. And yet in India they wanted to saddle every thing on them in four years time.

Dr. Jehangir said that the days of autocracy were gone and if the G. M. C. had not learned that lesson it was up to them to teach that lesson.

Dr. Kapadia said that all medical bodies must unite and make a combined effort and the glamour of European degrees should be taken off so that local degrees which in some cases are really better than many of the foreign degrees may be properly valued.

Dr. Wad wished that there should be no interference from outside so that the Indian Universities could expand on their own lines.

Dr. Yodh agreed about the combined effort of the different bodies and Dr. Dhudha said that it is better to learn French or German and to gain medical knowledge first hand than acquire it secondhand in England.

QUESTIONABLE QUALIFICATIONS.

Dr. Gagrat said that the medical knowledge is to be gained from "lowly as well as lofty." The Indian Universities had the experience of education for the last 50 years. Over the heads of these Universities a Commissioner of questionable qualifications was appointed. There were other models than G. M. C. to copy as for instance America was in some respects better. With all that the Indian Universities had paid undue deference to G. M. C., but the present attitude of the G. M. C. was most unreasonable and there was no alternative but to rebel against the tyranny of the G. M. C. if we want to keep our self-respect. If we declare our independence the blame will be entirely at the door of the G. M. C. for not having acceded to our reasonable demands in time.

Dr. Spencer suggested that greater scope should be given to post graduate studies in our country and we should not accept a dictator.

Dr. Nadgir said it is interesting to watch the attitude of the G. M. C. They recognised the Indian Universities degrees in the nineties and this recognition was continued without demanding any guarantees right up to the coming of Reforms, but with the Indianisation of the Colleges, cry for guarantee and European guarantee at that went up. That will show us what is behind all this tall talk of the G. M. C.

MUST PUT UP A FIGHT.

Dr. Vaidya said that, however omniscient a person may be it is physically impossible for one man to carry out the task of the Commissioner. A man going about in an aeroplane might do it in 5 years. If it were not so amusing it would be disgusting as men with self-respect we must stand and put up a fight. Some of us are in the University and fortunately the Bombay University Medical Faculty has given a dignified answer to the G.M.C. It will be up to us to see that our 'alma mater' is not stabbed in the back.

Dr. Dadachandji said that all universities have agreed to oppose this appointment. The Inter-university Board is the proper authority to look after this. If the G. M. C. is unreasonable let us follow the example of Egypt. We should not allow an ignominy like this to be imposed upon us for the sake of hardly 5 per cent of our medical graduates, who might go to England.

Dr. Lam narrated some humorous incidents of European graduates of European Universities under European guarantees during the war time and concluded that this is nothing but harassment on the part of G. M. G.

The President concluded that if G. M. C persists in unreasonableness the sooner this 'liason' is broken the better.

IF "MEN ON SPOT" WANT IT.

—:o:—

Labour Govt Sanction Martial LAW

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Whatever the threats of an immediate repressive policy were made in the heat of the moment when Congress decisions were known immediately following the Delhi outrage, they no longer hold the field. The Labour Government's attitude will be in this matter one of support of Lord Irwin whatever measures His Excellency advises. But the Labour Government feel that they have in Lord Irwin a statesman who will not be hustled into repression by his advisers without reason. To the enquiries by the Free Press of India, it was stated in informed circles taht this was the only policy which the Government could follow. The question whether the Labour Government would sanction martial law, the reply was: "Yes, we would if the Government of India think it necessary. The opposition is already raising cries of women and children in danger. We cannot but follow the policy of supporting men on the spot. But it is fortunate we have at the helm of affairs Lord Irwin."—Free Press.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCKS & SHARES

Heavy Selling In Mill And Hydro Shares.

STEEL SHARE STEADY ON BULL SUPPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

To-day on the Stock Exchange there was heavy selling which resulted in sharp declines particularly in mill shares and Tata Hydro shares. Steel shares were also hammered, but bull support to the extent of about a thousand shares rallied prices of Defds. As pointed out previously, the confidence is shaken and holders are getting anxious to part with their speculative and investment purchases. Money market is keeping tight and the depression in general trade is telling adversally on prices. Sound shares are even affected and there seems to be no end to the present decline. Of course at the bottom of the market there exists heavy short interest which may result in temporary rallies, but we see no reason for any sustained improvement of prices. The situation is reaching a panic state and unless proper means taken, it seems that we may have to pass through a period of anxiety. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 652 and declined to Rs. 647. A rally of Rs. 3 followed, but renewed selling pressure depressed prices to Rs. 637 and after a slight recovery closed at Rs. 641. Century opened at Rs. 247, and closed at a lowest level of Rs. 235. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 447 and after touching the low figure of Rs. 436 closed at Rs. 440. Pearls opened at Rs. 247 and declined to Rs. 238. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 730 and after declining to Rs. 723 closed at Rs. 725. Tata Hydros which promised to be the soundest scrip opened to-day at Rs. 1,108 and declined to Rs. 1,086. There was some recovery towards the close which was Rs. 1 091. Tata Iron and Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 238 and after declining to Rs. 232 advanced to Rs. 242 on bull support. A small relapse of Rs. 6 was recorded on selling, but recovered and closed at 241. It is rumoured that some of the bulls who carried large long interest have liquidated and the offerings have been absorbed by new Bull operators.

The whole situation is weak and in the face of acute depression we see no reason for any sustained advance.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Bombay Dyeing 652, 47, 50, 43, 45, 37, 41.
Century 247, 41, 42, 35.
Colaba 126.
Crescent 62.
Fazul 447, 40, 47, 36, 40.
Indore 342, 37.
Madhowji 27.
Nagpur 433.
New Great 156.
Pearl 247, 40, 41, 38.
Simplex 28, 27.
Swadeshi 362, 55.
Burma 730, 23, 25.
Hydro 1108, 1085, 91,
Tram 134, 33
Def. 238, 32, 40, 36, 41.
Ord. 51-8, 51-14, 50-12, 51-4.
Bundi 14-2.
Indian 228, 26, 25 26.
Katni Ord. 168, 65
Alcock 265, 62

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd 335
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 10y 165.
Bharat 100 10y, 67/8
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Dyeing (25) 201 641-4
Bombay Industrial (20) 3
Bradbury (200) nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20
Central India 333-12
Century 100, 233-12
Colaba Land 127-8
Crescent 100 62-8
Fazulbhoy 240, 440
David 250, nil 170
Dawn 250, 455.
E D Sassoon United Ord 0-6-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 92-8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 4.
Finlay 100 10y 95.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 148-12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100 1590.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 81-4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1100
Indore Malwa 190 (1,221) 337-8 xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100 1700.
Kohinoor 137-8
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 77-8
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd nil 1410
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1000
Madras United 250 7/81 400
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 495.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40
Minerva 100 nil 30.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 150
New City Bombay 67-8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 152-8
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 100 238-12
Phoenix 100 305.
Premier 10, nil 1-12.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 60.
Simplex 130. 27-8.
Sholapur 1000 for xd. 2615
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100, 355
Tata Mill 25, nil, 20
Vishnu Cotton 2400.
Western India Spinning 1,000 925

BANKS

Bank of India 60, 2, xd. 93
Baroda 5500 0/8 76-4
Central 16-8.
Eastern £5 xd. 85
Imperial Bank 1327-8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 330
Union 5/11 3-4.
P & O. Bank £10 10f. 122

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d xd. 14-2
Gwalior Cement 83, 88.
Central India Mining 3-14
Indian Cement 226-4
Punjab Cement 100, 10-12
Shahabad Cement 10y 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 13
United Cement 100 6y 56 xd.
Katni Ord. 165
Katni Def. 608-12

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 826-4.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 113-12.
Central Provinces 90.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97 97.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f. 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 78
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/21, 70.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/61 96.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f. 84.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 88
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62
Tapti Valley xd. 671-4.
Upper Sind 100 nil 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y 128/12
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 610 xd.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 133-12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 101 1091-4
Tata Power 300 nil 495
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 145
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 145.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing xd 270.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 510 xd.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 50-0-30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30 1900
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 10
New Indian Assurance 18-6
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 2000
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-5

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 199, by 262/3
Attock Oil 1 nil, 15
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 7/8.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 180
Burma Uganda 12, nil 38
Burma F. Corporation 727-8
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 11.
Indian Radio Ord. 325
Jost Engineering 50 182/8
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 115
Scindia Steam 8-10
Tata Construction xd. 37.
Tata Iron Ord. 51-4
Tata Iron Def. 241-4
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 54
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p.c. 105
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 10z
Tata Hydro B. 106/8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 100
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 123.
Tata 2nd Pref. 73
Andhra Pref. 1000 xd.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1077/8
Tata Power Pref. 1020

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

HEAVY SELLING CONTINUES.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The local cotton market opened easy at Rs. 298 for Broach A-M delivery. There was heavy general selling which depressed prices to Rs. 295-4. At this level there was scattered short covering which rallied prices to Rs. 296-8. Liverpool market opened rather steady at a decline of 4 points. There was renewed selling by nervous Bulls and option dealers which depressed prices and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

At the time of our closing, Liverpool market was reported 2 points down.

Broach A-M 295-4.
Oomra D-J 245-8.
Oomra March 251-12.
Oomra May 253-4.
Bengal D-J 196.
Bengal March 204.
Bengal May 211.
Broach teji-mandi Rs. 19.
Broach A-M Highest 298.
Broach A-M Lowest 295.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

	To-day.	Total.
F G M G Bengal	2,400	49,200
Fine M G Oomra	1,400	15,700

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 8.

January 179.00.
Indian 183.50 plus 0.10.
July 187.50 plus 0.30.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Bengal	200	215
Mathia	230	235
Khandesh	242	250
Akola-Khamgaon	250	255
Nagpur-Wardha	265	278
Barsi-Kurduwadi	246	255
Jalna-Aurangabad	245	252
Nagar-Vamberi	243	250
Purna-Parbani	265	290
Khandwa-Sanavad	255	262
Indore-Ujjain	255	298
Miraj-Sangli	295	305
Coompta	280	300
Tirupur-Cambodia	355	365

Indian Cotton Figures.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	3,656	153,516
Central India	4,018	104,898
Barsi and Nagar	2,433	99,749
Hyderabad-Gaorani	160	29,022
Berar	2,206	277,242
Central Provinces	2,012	134,491
Total Oomras	14,485	798,918
Dholera	355	29,467
N.-W. Provinces	718	100,219
Rajputana	631	14,776
Sind-Punjab	1,266	63,304
Broach	1,202	9,656
Coompta & Dharwar	459	38,904
Westerns-Northerns	105	11,986
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5,384
Persian		201
American		2,399
Egyptian & African	93	27,406
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		394
Total	18,944	1,110114

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 2nd Jan. This year.
Europe	2,195	270,317
Japan & China	15,750	334,171
Coast Ports		6,610
Up-country by Rail		38,648
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		16,192
Total	17,945	665,938

Governmen Securities.

—:o:—

UNDERTONE WEAK.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The Government Securities market ruled easy and prices declined to-day on renewed liquidation. 3-1/2 per cent loan both for ready and forward deliveries declined to Rs. 67/3 and Rs. 67-1-6 respectively. The undertone of the market is weak and there is pronounced absence of demand. To-day's closing quotations are as under:—

(Liable to Income-Tax.)

	Rs.
3½ p.c. G. P. Notes Ready	67-3
do. 21st January Sett.	67-1½
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	74-0
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan	90-2
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	77-4
4½ p.c. 1934 Bonds	95-10
4½ p.c. 1955-60 Loan	86-8
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan	96-4
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	97-9
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan	96-0
6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb.	104-0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	103-0

(Income-Tax Free.)

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	101-2
do. 21st Jan. Sett.	101-1
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100-2
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds	100-4
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds	101-4
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	102-2
6½ p.c. Bombay Dev. Loan	104-14
7 p.c. Mysore Loan	102-4

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 7.

Copper, Brazlers. £92-1/2.
Yellow Metal. £69-1/4.
Spelter, Hard Indians Brands £18-1/2.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge. £12-3/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £177-1/4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures Irregular.

JAPANESE SELLING.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Yesterday, the New York Cotton futures market ruled very steady soon after the opening on better Liverpool cables but reacted later partially on realising and Japanese selling. Perhaps for the first time we hear Japanese selling on the New York Cotton Exchange as an important factor. This proves that there is absolutet absence of speculative activity and prices are fluctuating on small buying or selling orders. However the selling by Japanese at such a low level induces us to pause and think. The textile industry of Japan is passing through unfavourable state on account of lifting of the gold Embargo and rise in the value of Yen. However such selling after the warning of Federal Farm Board to reduce cotton acreage indicates that the present rate of consumption is far from satisfaction. The confidence is impaired and despite several statements of the Farm Board, the speculative element remains uninspired. The holders of actual cotton are getting anxious to sell out their stocks as prices have gone below the loan-limit. The New York cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 4 points with March 17.06 on higher Liverpool quotations and within ten minutes touched 17.12, the higher level of the day. The buying orders exhausted and prices assumed a sagging tendency under Japanese selling and long liquidation. The market closed irregular at a rise of 4 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged at 17.05c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 16.69c.

U. S. Port receipts were 36,000 Bales and exports amounted to 22,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 5 points but being influenced by the warning of the Farm Board opened steady at a decline of 3 points. There was fairly large short covering which hardened prices of near deliveries. There was sympathetic effect on distant deliveries and the market closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 2 points to 9.43 and sales amounted 5,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 14.30d.

Empire Cotton futures ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 5 points with March 9.09 and May 9.10.

CROP OF BOLL-WEEVIL.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: The State Plant Board, Mississippi, state there were plenty of Boll-weevils in good condition in the Winter quarters. With average weather this indicates a fairly large crop of weevil may be expected to emerge next Spring. Observations by Plant Board Inspectors at 18 different points in Mississippi indicate that weevils are considerably more abundent in most sections than at this time last year.

National Textile Merchants' Report indicate during the first ten months of 1929, production 2938-1/2 million yards, shipments 2967-1/2 million yards and sales 2894-1/2 million yards and stocks have been reduced by 7.5 per cent since 1st January 1929.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N. Y. March Highest 17.12 (10.10 a.m.) lowest 17.01 (2-57 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 7th January 1930.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers.

"Sagging markets, favour scale down buying."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co.

Farm Board advising farmers plant moderately."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later partially on realising and Japanese selling."

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 7.

March	17.01	—.01
May	17.26	+.01
July	17.46	+.04
October	17.49	—.02
December	17.63	+.01
Middling Spot	17.05	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 7.

January	16.70	+.01
March	16.95	+.02
May	16.69	

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 7.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	17.11
May	17.35
July	17.51

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

March	17.03
May	17.28
July	—

—:o:—

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 36,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 15,000 males.

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.45
Scinde, Fine	5.70
Scinde, Superfine	5.95
Bengal, Good	5.20
Bengal, Fine	5.70
Bengal, Fully Good	5.45
Oomra, Good	6.45
Oomra, Fully Good	6.75
Oomra, Fine	7.05
Broach, Fully Good	7.30
Broach, Fine	7.55
Broach, Superfine	7.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

January	13.59	+.03
March	13.83	+.03
May	14.03	+.03
July	14.21	+.02
November	14.34	+.02
December	14.48	+.02
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	14.30	—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

	Opening.	Closing.	
January	9.06	9.11	+.02
February		9.12	+.01
March	9.13	9.17	+.01
April		9.19	+.01
May	9.21	9.25	—
July		9.26	—
July	9.26	9.30	—
August		9.28	—.01
September		9.28	—.01
October	9.25	9.28	—.01
November		9.29	—.01
December		9.31	—.01
January		9.30	—.01
Middling Spot		9.43	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales on East Indian Cotton nil.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 7.

Silver:—China sold, India bought spot. Market is quiet.

Spot	20-11/16
Forward	20-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 7.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4-4-11.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Jan. 7.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-5/8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-1/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PATDAR RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

	Arrivals Bales.	Rate. Rs.
Ujjain	1100	295/300
Indore	300	250/70
Ratlam	80	295/325
Sennabad	200	265/70
Bir	200	265/70
Buranpur	200	265/70
Amalner	300	250/55
Dhulia	300	255/60
Chopda	100	265/70
Nagpur	400	270/80
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	75	300/15
Lyalpur (Desh)	100	320/25
Onkara	450	300/10
Abohar	450	300/10
Tandianwada	300	
Chandasi	100	240/45
Amraoti	350	250/55
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	250/55
Ganga Khed	200	250/55
	Carts Arrivals	Rates. Rs.
Khandwa	600	255/65
Wardha	650	265/70
Wun	600	270/75
Pandharwada	400	270/75
Yeotmal	450	270/75
Arvi	600	270/75
Nanded	350	305/15
Latur	200	305/15
Parbhani	300	280/90
Khandesh		240/50
Ahmednagar		245/50
Jalna	600	245/50
Bijapur		250/55
Bengal U. P.		210/15
Khamgam	800	250/60
Jalgaon		255/60
C. P. No. 2		265/70
Kudchi		270/80
Mathia		230/40
Pachora		255/60
Purna	200	280/90
Harda	200	255/60
Pandharpur	200	260/70
Hingoli	200	250/55
Karanji	200	255/60
Sailu	150	250/55
Shedbai		255/65
Pandurna		255/65
Kasur (Bengal)		225/30
Hinganghat		260/65
Warora		265/70
Pulgaon	200	245/50
Ranala		245/50
Nandarbar		245/50
Katol		270/75
Vamboria		245/50
Sirpur		255/60
Malkapur		255/60
Sanavad		255/60
Kumpta		280/300
Tirupur Cambodia		350/60
Dhondycha		250/55
Frondol		250/55
Banusar		255/60
Sindhi		265/70
Khirkia		255/60
Ghurja		215/20
Hansi		220/25
Warangam		250/55
Sindurni		250/55
Chalisgaon		250/60
Budhnavar	50	330/40
Akola	350	250/55
Khanewal		310/15
Tobataxi		310/15
Aratwala		310/15
Multan (Sind-American		310/15
Surgoda		310/15
Nandgaon		250/55
Nizamabad		245/50
Nandgoan		245/50
Nimuch		240/45
Nandura		250/55
Puchor		200/25
Mandusar	100	300/20
Bhavaniganj	350	300/20
Bir		255/60
Jagadia		255/60
Dabhoi		295/300
Itola		295/300
Samlaya		295/300
Miyagam		295/300
Palej		295/300
Amod		295/300
Jambusal		295/300
Broach		295/300

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 45/4; highest Rs. 45/5; lowest Rs. 44/11/6; closing Rs. 45/0/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 49/7; lowest Rs. 48/14; closing Rs. 48/15/6

ROOM RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Bengal D.-J.	195
Bengal March	204
Bengal May	210
Broach A.-M.	298
Umra D.-J.	246
Umra March	253
Umra May	260

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 8.

100	Aboobakar & Co.	Yeotmal	255-3
100	Do.	Pandhurpur	253
100	Chucheti & Co.	Amraoti	253
100	Do.	Ellichpur	256
100	Bombay & Co.	Wardha	262
100	Do.	Pir	250
200	Gold Mohur Mill	Kagwad	320
100	Forbes & Co.	Pachora	243
200	Vasanji Karamshi	Narwana	206
100	Lavji Meghji	Hansi	209
100	Currimbhai	Peparia	218
300	Rali Bros.	Varangam	207
100	Rathi & Co.	Barwaha	247
100	Gokaldas Dossa	Rotak	205
100	P.R. Vakharia	Muttra	205
100	R.D. Tata & Co.	Dhamangaon	256
100	Do.	Hathras	204
100	B. Karshandas	Arvi	261-1/2

SPOT RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Bengal	..	208	203	198	192
Sind	..	213	208	203	197
Punjab	..	206	201	196	190
Rajputana	..	208	203	198	192
Umra					
No. 3		254	251	248	243	..
C. P. No. 1		271	268	265	260	..
C. P. No. 2		263	260	257	252	..

—:o:—

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 8.

	bales.
Khandeish	3,656
Central India	4,018
Barsi-Nugger	2,433
Hyderabad-Gaorani	160
Berar	2,206
Central Provinces	2,012
Dhollera	35
N.-W. Provinces	718
Rajputana	631
Sind-Punjab	1,266
Broach	1,202
Compta-Dharwar	459
Westerns-Northern s	105
Egyptians	93
Cotton	18,994
	cwts.
Wheat	1,827
Linseed	1,501
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	475
Gingellyseeds	1,505
Poppyseeds	146
Groundnuts	21,595
Castorseeds	9,38
Rice	3,175
Myrabollams	2,857
Cottonseeds	20,240
Gram	1,333
Joowar	1,552
Barley	13
Bajree	3,364
	tons.
Coal	2,930

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1930		ALL	
11 Jan	Ranpura ..		16,601
18 „	Rajputana*.	VESSELS	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India .		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..		10,902
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..	DIRECT	16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..	FROM	11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..	BOMBAY	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	WITHOUT	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..	TRAN-	11,000
19 „	Naldera x ..	SHIPMENT	16,088
2 „	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug	Morea ..		10,946
9 „	Macedonia ..	AT	11,120
16 „	Narkunda x..		16,578
23 „	Razmak ..		10,852
30 „	Rajputana ..	ADEN	16,567
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
20 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
27 „	Mantua ..		10,946

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£108	£76
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction .	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back .	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
4th . ..	Dumala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£56	£103
C	£32	£60

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Ganges Maru ..	23rd Dec.	12th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	28th Dec.	9th Jan.
Yamato Maru..	29th Dec.	13th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.
Hsigen Maru ..	26th Jan.	6th Feb.
Heinan Maru ..	27th Jan.	8th Feb
Shunko Maru ..	9th Feb.	21st Feb.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930			
17th Jan.	Macedonia.	Colombo. Straits China & Japan.
22nd Jan	Alipore* ..	Straits China & Japan
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan .	Colombo and Australia
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda..	Colombo and Australia
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
29th „	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
12th Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th „	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
10th Jan.	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi
11th Jan	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi
13th Jan	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P' Okh & O'Mandvi
15th Jan.	Khandalla	East & South Africa.
15th Jan.	Barjora .	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G.Ports,
17th Jan .	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
Sado Maru ..	5898	28 Dec	12 Jan
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	2 Jan.	15 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	— —	@ 22 „
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneyama Maru	5274	19 Jan.	31 „
Nagano Maru ..	3824	25 „	6 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	— —	@ 3 „
Awa Maru ..	6328	30 Jan.	13 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	23 Jan.	9 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10509	6 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	20 Feb.	9 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	11 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Feb.	26 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No 20279, 23733.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

SPECIAL DECEMBER ISSUE.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY G. A. NATESAN.

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By Mr. S. Maulik, M.A. (Cantab), F.Z.S., F.L.S.
THE NEHRU REPORT
By Mr. R. G. Pradhan, B.A, LL.B., M.L.C.
EXTRAORDINARY TRIALS
By Mr. S. Jackson Coleman.
TOWARDS NAVAL DISARMAMENT
By Mr. M. V. Subrahmanyam, M.A.
ECONOMIC BASIS FOR THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION
By The Hon. Mr. Kumar Sankar Roy Choudhuri.
KURRATU'L-AYN
By Prof. Pritam Singh, M.A.
PARSI PRIESTS UNDER MUSLIM RULE
By Mr. A. Hameed Hasan.
IMPRESSIONS OF THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS
By Mr. S. P. Sarma.
T. P. O'CONNOR
By Prof. Diwan Chand Sharma, M.A.
THE WORLD OF BOOKS.
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS.
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE.
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY.
INDIAN STATES.
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA.
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION.
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.
PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

Single Copy 8 (Eight) As.
But this number will be given free to Subscribers of the "Indian Review" who remit Rs. Five and enrol themselves for the year 1930. Note that V. P.'s cannot be sent and copies will be posted only on receipt of M. O. for Rs. (Five) or if by cheque for Rs. 5-4-0.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
George Town, Madras.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd,

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Magarlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on pplication.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No 22997.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonosek
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio-Daiten)	San-Francisco
Fengtien	Nagasski	Samarang
Hamburg	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Harbin	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Honolulu	Pekin	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rangoon	Tsingtau
	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severe new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
Ho. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital: .. Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months', grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PAY NOTHING
Only drop a card to get a copy of
Kam Shastra
A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar),

INSURANCE.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Shareholders No Capitalists

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

SKIN TROUBLE

ZAM-BUK Cures ECZEMA, ULCERS, BAD LEGS, CHRONIC SORES, RINGWORM, DHOBI'S ITCH, BARBER'S RASH, BOILS, PRICKLY HEAT, BRUISES, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, etc.

ALL sore, itching and inflamed conditions of the skin can be quickly soothed and healed by gentle applications of Zam-Buk. Eczema, psoriasis, prickly heat, ringworm, and other distressing skin complaints that defy all other treatment soon yield to Zam-Buk. It is the proved conqueror of obstinate disease.

The extraordinary soothing and curative power of Zam-Buk is due to its high refinement and rare herbal origin. Zam-Buk exercises its unique purifying and healing action in tissues far *below* the skin as well as on the surface.

There are also valuable antiseptic properties in Zam-Buk which kill and exclude poison germs. When Zam-Buk has drawn out all corruption from a wound or sore, it grows new healthy skin.

Zam-Buk is guaranteed FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS and mineral drugs. Unlike coarse ointments, Zam-Buk cannot clog-up the pores or corrode the skin.

CHRONIC ULCERS.
"I suffered with running ulcers on both legs. Whilst my case was in doctors hands there was no improvement. After the first applications of Zam-Buk I felt its soothing influence. Zam-Buk drew all corruption out of the deep ulcers and grew new healthy skin." Mr. W. Rajo, San Thome, Madras, India.

FIERY ECZEMA.
"My hands and arms were one solid mass of eczema. For over fourteen months I endured the terrible fiery torment. Of all the treatments I tried Zam-Buk alone proved wonderfully soothing and healing and quickly cured the disease." Mrs. E. Spary Folly Lane, St. Albans, Eng.

PRICKLY HEAT.
"I had a severe attack of prickly heat and it was impossible to keep my hands off the burning patches. The soothing and healing influence of Zam-Buk was amazing. All trace of eruption was soon gone." Mrs. E. Cook, Kennedy Terrace, Brisbane, Aust.

Heal It With Zam-Buk

Chemists and Medicine dealers everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Re. One a box or Rs. 2-4 family size. Agents:—Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Sharni Rd., Bombay; D.Latha & Co., China Bazaar Rd., Madras; Shahani & Co., Karachi, etc. I.Z 1164.

KUTNOW'S POWDER
The Famous Spa Treatment
For LIVER & URIC ACID

In an improved and agreeable form, Kutnow's Powder scientifically reproduces the identical virtues of the mineral springs at Carlsbad in Europe. A spoonful of Kutnow's dissolved in a glass of drinking water every morning is the surest way to cleanse the liver and kidneys and maintain vigorous health. Kutnow's Powder counteracts the evil effects of dietetic errors on the blood. It banishes biliousness, constipation and other liver kidney and digestive disorders. It also surely eliminates uric acid and the other poisons responsible for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, etc. *Guaranteed Free from Sugar.*

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Influential YOUNG-MEN, throughout the Bombay Presidency to work as District Superintendents for an established Insurance Company, pay Rs. 50 per mensem, besides liberal commission, bonus and free Insurance. Apply Box No. 2433, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R2111

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling Tea Garden Shares on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 2-1|2 p. c. commission with future prospect. Apply to Messrs. CHATERJEE & Co., Managing Agents, Savitri Tea Co., Ltd. 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED

Influential and energetic Agents for the sale of a limited number of shares of a tea concern of Bengal. Bengal tea shares have surprised the business world by paying a dividend of 364 p.c. For particulars please apply to Manager.

The Bombay Share Selling Agency.

73, Fort Street,

Opposite G. P. O.

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD.

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs 75|-10-150|- plus Rs. 25|- as T. A. o secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300|- by purchasing 12 shares of the Company of which Rs. 120|- must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:

ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for an upcountry Cotton Mill, having about 1,000 looms. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 2424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 33355

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, through fully qualified efficient and experienced staff. The Institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-minister of Education in U. P. The new Session commences from January, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD NAITHANI, C.E.

A R2078

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—A commodious flat at Caliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road. Apply for particulars on the premises.

C R2113

BYCULLA, Victoria Road Ground-floor Block in bunglow to let; near station and tram. Apply DOONGURSEE SONS, David Sassoon Office, Forbes Street

C 2116

BOOKS

WE SELL MACFADDEN'S PUBLICATIONS. Ask for price list: THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Grant Road, Bombay. T43264

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

L T33265

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLANDCEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of a PRINCIPAL and two fully qualified TEACHERS for the Durban Madressa Anjuman Islam, Durban, Natal, South Africa.

Applicants who must be proficient in the teaching of kora-neshareef, Urdu, Persian, English and Gujarati, must communicate with the undersigned fully detailing.

(a) Their qualifications, (b) previous experiences, (c) age, (d) salary required, (e) whether married or single, (f) if married, whether wife to accompany and if she is able and prepared to undertake teaching of Girl's classes.

THE SECRETARY,
Madressa Anjuman Islam,
137, Grey Street, Durban.
Natal, South Africa.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. H. M. MEHTA, J. C SUNTOOK, R. C. SUNTOOK and J. D. PATEL having sold all their shares in The Uganda Commercial Company (Kampala), Limited, have resigned from the Board of Directors of the said Company on 30th November, 1929.

FURTHER Messrs. J. C. SUNTOOK and J. D. PATEL, who were the Managing Directors, have resigned and are no longer Managing Directors of the said Company from 30th November, 1929.

The present Board of Directors of the said Company consists of (1) Sir CHINUBHAI MADHOWLAL, (2) HARSUKHNATH KEDARNATH DIKSHIT, and (3) BHUPENDRANATH NANDNATH DIKSHIT.

As the Management of the said Company is changed, and the new Board has been appointed, all persons or firms or Companies having claims prior to 30th November, 1929, against the said Company are requested to submit the same to the present Board of Directors on or before 15th January, 1930.

The Registered Office of the said Company is situate at Kampala, Colville Street, Block Aa, Plot 6, from 9-12-29, and the address in P. O. Box 11, Kampala.

THE UGANDA COMMERCIAL COMPANY (KAMPALA), LTD.

25

TENDERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(Railway Board.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF COAL FOR STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON DURING 1930-31.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 270,000 tons of coal in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931 in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta up to noon (Calcutta time) on the 20th January 1930, and will be opened in the presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 3 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an agreement for the transportation of this quantity

There is no special Tender Form.

J. F. BLACKWOOD,
Secretary,
Railway Board.

33336

LEGAL NOTICES

SALE OF PROPERTY AT DADAR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DINKAR CHINTAMAN JOSHI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. All claims thereto by way of mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, incumbrance or otherwise, should be notified to the undersigned at his Office, 56, Esplanade Road, within a fortnight from this date, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to be waived.

Land with building known as Dinkar Bhuvan, at Portugueze Church Road, Dadar, 395 square yards, New Survey No. 1854, Cadastral Survey No. 1416, Lower Parel, Division G, Ward No. 3334 (3), Street No 798 (b), bounded on the North by Plot No. 3 of Sakharam Acharya, South by property of Nana Govind, East Vacant Land, West property of Mr. Vasantrao Javle.

Dated 8th January, 1930.

G. B. PANDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HER HIGHNESS LADY SHAHZADEH HAJIEH BEGUM, wife of His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, of Bombay Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust inheritance gift, lien, lease, possession, bequest, partnership or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Government Gate Road Parel, without the Fort, being a portion of the property known as "Park Field" in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 466 (four hundred and sixty-six) Square yards or thereabouts bearing Collectors Old No. 66, New No. 14221 and New Survey No. 7-8|2494 as stated in the title deeds but 1|2494 as stated in the Register of the Cadastral Survey together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 1052 (7) and formerly under Street No. 121 Parel Road, but now under Street No. 85 and 89 Parel Government Gate House Road and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North and East by the property formerly of Jani Misrikhan Mistry and now of Khursetji Nusserwanji Wadia on or towards the West by the said Parel Government Gate Road and on or towards the South by the property of formerly of Finlay Mills and now of Narbi Ramdas.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1930.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

26

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MUNCHERJI PALLONJI CONTRACTOR AND RATANSHA alias RUTTONJI SORABJI CONTRACTOR and Bai NAVAZBAI alias NAJA PIROSHAW VAJIFDAR, (wife of Piroshaw Muncherji Vajifdar), the proving Executors of the last Will and testament with a Codicil thereto of Sorabji Ruttonji Contractor, late a Building Contractor of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant deceased, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances to our client Mr. NOWROJI PALLONJI MISTRY. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of Mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, possession, bequest, partnership or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situated on the Mody Bay Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fourteen and six-ninths square yards and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land in the occupation of Maneckjee Hormusji Menty, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Joosab Esmail, on or towards the East by Frere Road and on or towards the West by the Eastern Boulevard South which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and Cadastral Survey No. 1124 (Fort Division) together with the messuages tenements and hereditaments and dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward 1893 and Street No. 87-89 and 300 Mint Road and Frere Road.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1930.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM has contracted to sell our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the corner of Khetwady Main Road and Khetwady 2nd Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 147-1|4 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1975, New No. 9104, Old Survey No. 691 and New Survey No. 5395 and Cadastral Survey No. 701, Girgaum Division and in the books of Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward No. 1736 and Street No. 10 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on or towards the East by Khetwady 2nd Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Motilal I. Gandhi, on or towards the North by Hormaz Bag and on or towards the South by the Khetwady Main Road.

Dated this 8th day of Jan., 1930.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:— "COMEALONG".
Telephone 21079.

RUSBUN

Best Nervine Tonic given by a great Mahatma. Take one pill before bed it gives vigor, vitality, youth, in one hour. Weakness, nervous debility, impotency, spermatorrhoea, night dreams and all other seminal diseases will be cured with one phial. 24 pls. Rs. 2. M. Gonocure—cures gonorrhoea in 3 days phial Rs. 2.

MAHATMA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Tenali. (S. India).

M. G. RAJU, L.M.E.; A.M.I.E.: (Ind.) M.R.A.S.; F.R.S.A.; M.B.; Ph.S.; (Lon.) J.M.A.S.; Mech.E.; (N. York).

Tonic "Rusbun" gave me good effect. Send one more.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GUJERATI NEWS PRINTING PRESS (NOW KNOWN AS "THE NEWS PRINTING PRESS" TOGETHER WITH ITS PLANT, MACHINERY AND GOOD-WILL OF THE "GUJERATI" PAPER AT BAKE HOUSE LANE, FORT, OPP. THE "INDIAN DAILY MAIL" OFFICE.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 734 of 1929 (Vithaldas Kasalchand and another vs. Manilal Itcharam Desai and another) and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 19th June, 1929 and the Judge's Order, dated the 27th September, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

The Machinery and Plant of the Gujerati News Printing Press now known as "The New Printing Press" such as 1 Quad Demi Fine Art machine by Seggie complete with motor, 1 Double Royal Drum Cylinder Shelter and Sieseche machines, Double and Single Super Royal Whafdale machines by Payne and Harrild complete with motors, Cutting, Press by Krause, Treadles by Cropper, addresgraph plate making machines, etc. lead cutters and other machines, English, Sanskrit, Hindi and Gujerati Types leaves about 45,000 lbs., office furniture, safe, etc., etc., together with the good-will of the "Gujerati" paper in one lot.

The above is on view. For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Hiralal, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT PALTON ROAD, OPP. CRAWFORD FISH MARKET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 951 of 1929 (Mahomed Abdulla Haji Ahmed Haji Sulleman vs. Rabiabai, widow of Haji Ahmed Haji Sulleman and others) and pursuant to the Consent Order dated the 29th July, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 9th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece of Freehold land together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on the East side of Palton Road, admeasuring about 2154 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 8475, Cadastral Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3|1504 of Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 3353 (3) etc., Street Nos. 9-11 etc., and bounded on the East by a proposed road, on the West by another proposed road, on the North by another proposed road and on the South partly by land occupied by the Municipality and partly by another proposed road or passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION CONSISTING OF RIFLES, GUNS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, SPEARS, KUKRIS, BAYONETS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, ETC., CONFISCATED UNDER SECTION 167, CLAUSE 8, OF THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, BY THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 13th January, 1930, at 2 p.m. at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the above mentioned Arms and Ammunitions.

MENESSE & CO.

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents—
Maistal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

VITAPHONE VODVIL REVUE

The First Series of the famous WARNER SHORTS That created such a sensation when first shown.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 AND 10 P.M.

ROWINA and DANDOLO

The Continental Acrobatic Dancers,
IN A COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME
In conjunction with
The Comedy Sensation

"GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES"

Featuring
RUTH TAYLOR

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m

The Man of a Thousand Faces

LON CHANEY

In a remarkable new characterisation

MOCKERY

The strangest love story ever told!

Free List Suspended.

THE RIALTO

LAMINGTON ROAD

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

By Special Request

BUSTER KEATON

as the

CAMERAMAN

A Landslide of Laughs!

FREE WRIST WATCH

Refer to us the name and date of this newspaper in the Money Order Coupon with a remittance of Re. 1/- and your full name and address. 4 present tickets will be issued to you. Sell them at As. -/5/- each to four persons and thus get back your rupee with a nice present one "Golden Wrist Watch" or any one of the 28 selected presents from the list of our company. Your ticket buyers will follow the same procedure and get present according to choice.

The FREE ORDER DISTRIBUTORS,
47/3, Shunker Haldar Lane,
CALCUTTA.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COMPANY DIRECTOR ON TRIAL.

Alleged Embezzlement Of Over 2 Lakhs.

STORY OF NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY IN COURT.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Madgaokar and a special jury, Jinubhai Bhagwandas Mehta, a Gujarati Hindu, was charged with misappropriation of Rs. 2,26,000 belonging to the National Cement Manufacturing Co., or in the alternative with misappropriation of Rs. 67.000 which formed part of several cheques which he signed as an agent of the Co.

Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General appeared for the prosecution. The accused is being defended by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

The accused is a B.A., LL.B. and was for some time practising in the High Court as a pleader.

The Advocate-General in opening the case, gave a detailed account of the circumstances which led to this case.

In July 1919, one T. B. Kantharia purchased from one Mrs. Joseph a lime-stone factory for Rs. 75,000 and consulted the accused who was his friend about floating a company. Kantharia then went to Ajmer, and in his absence the accused who was then doing share business, received applications for shares, before the company was actually registered. He also received the allotment moneys either directly, or through Keshari Prasad and Co., a firm of brokers, of which the partners were the accused himself, C. R. Desai and J. Thakore. Subsequently Kantharia returned and had some dispute with accused over his conduct in receiving allotment money before registering the company. Ultimately in September 1919, the National Cement Mfg. Co. was registered and the accusd was put in full charge of the management, being a member of the Agent's firm, of which the other partners were Sir Hukmichand, Kantharia, and one Rai Saheb Omkarji Kasturchand.

IRREGULARITIES IN ACCOUNTS

According to the prosecution, the accused himself received all application and allotment moneys upto February 1920, and the amount was over Rs. 2,26,000.

The directors of the company were Mr. Mody, Mr. Devidas Narandas who subsequently died, Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala and Mr. Kantharia.

There were various irregularities in the accounts of the company. Subsequently in March 1920, under instructions of Omkarji, the accused handed over charge of the business to one Bapulal. He, however, failed to produce the required statement of accounts. On March 26, the accused told Bapulal that Rs. 1,87,558 of the company's moneys were sent to the Bank of India and a new account had been opened. He also told him that in the account of the company with the International Bankikng Corporation there was a sum of Rs. 65,494. On personally inspecting the accounts, however, Bapulal found that there was no such balances in either of the banks. On being questioned by the directors the accused admitted having appropriated the moneys for his own purposes and promised to make good the amount. The balance at the International Banking Corporation was found to be only Rs. 2,400. In view of this assurance, the directors decided not to prosecute him and thought that it would be a better course to take civil proceedings.

Subsequently the company was taken into liquidation and on December 19, 1922 the public prosecutor obtained warrants of arrest against the accused and C. R. Desai. On learning about the proceedings however both the persons absconded, and it was not until January 1929 that the police were able to trace the accused. C. R. Desai is still absconding.

The case is proceeding.

MR. JAYAKAR ON EVILS OF COMMUNALISM.

"Building A Better City" Series Of Lectures.

"Communal groups in the city" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. M. R. Jayakar at the Nagpada Neighbourhood on Wednesday evening. This is the third lecture of the "Building a Better City" series organised by Dr. Manshardt. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan presided.

In the course of his speech Mr Jayakar said the subject on which he was going to speak that evening, namely, "Communal Groups in the City" was rather a controversial one. It was selected for him by Dr. Mandshardt and it formed one of the series of lectures which had the distinction of being opened by no less a person than the Governor of Bombay. He realised that he must put before them thoughts which were his own genuine ones and which were the results of experience as a member of the public in this city and as one of the public workers who had an opportunity of looking at this question from a broad point of view.

The main object of the series of lectures, he said, was how to make the life of this city more happy and harmonious and less communal Bombay had the distinction of being the most cosmopolitan city in India. He remembered how several years ago some of his Poona friends confessed to him that the very first time they visited Bombay they discovered that India did not mean merely Brahmins and Non-Brahmins (laughter) but it meant Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians and all other sects. The same was nearly true to-day. If the picture was anywhere untrue it was in a very slight particular that the relations between the communal groups n the city were a little disturbed. There was more self-consciousness in the communal groups of to-day than before.

MAN-MADE GROUPS.

He thought it hardly necessary to name the important communal groups in India which were the Hindu, Mahomedans, Parsi, Christian and Jews with all their subsects. They were so diverse in their charactristic and so dissimilar in their attributes and sentiments. But Mr. Jayakar asserted these were all man-made groups and there was no essential difference between them.

Yet it was true that recently communal groups had been more self-conscious. There were manifestations of that self-consciousness everywhere That was one of the inevitable results of the political awakening in the country. To him it was a welcome sign of the times, the one good that the Reformers had done. The result was that communal groups were trying to organise themselves and there were conflicts. These conflicts, Mr. Jayakar said were not inseparable from the public life of the country but only a passing phase.

It was no good therefore deplor-ing the communal groups, he continued "There is this communal feeling and grouping and we have to do our best to see that out of this chaos and disharmony, harmony and concord arise". He asked the audience not to believe for a moment that the communal question was peculiar to India alone.

America was tackling this problem for some years and they had made an excellent and scientific study and got at the bottom of the question There were organisations which made an intensive study of the question and applied scientific remedies to counteract the evils of communal feeling. For instance they discovered that a a childs mind had to be protected against communal feeling in the schools. They had even collected statics to show that communal feeling became virulent at a certain age.

Mr. Jayakar emphasised that the evils of communal feeling can be effectively dealt with only if Indians came together and studied the question scientifically and applied suitable remedies.

The Chairman emphasised that the best remedy to eradicate communal feeling was to train the children in an atmosphere of mutual tolerance and good-will.

POPULARISING USE OF FRANKING MACHINES.

—:o:—

"Neo-Post" Machine Installed in Bombay G. P. O.

Postmaster-General, Bombay, writes:—

It has already been notified to the public that the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department has authorised the sale under license of two patterns of franking machines called the Universal Postal Franker and the Neo-Post Franking Machine for the purpose of making impressions denoting postage on all classes of postal articles or labels affixed thereto. With a view to popularise the use of franking machines in the City of Bombay it has been arranged, as an experiment, to instal a "Neo-Post" Franking Machine at the counter of the Bombay General Post Office and to permit the public to use it, without obtaining a license, for the purpose of frnkaing their postal articles on payment of the postage in cash instead of affixing postage-stamps on them. This machine is fitted with 1/2, 1 and 2 annas denominations of stamps.

It is hoped that the public will freely avail themselves of the facility offered to them and test the advantages of the franking machine.

Rugby—Lord Thomson, the Secretary for Air, was flying from London to Paris this afternoon when the aeroplane was forced to come down at Abbeville owing to a fog.

PATHANS' INGENIOUS COUP.

—:o:—

MARWARI'S SHOP BROKEN OPEN & LOOTED.

A Reay Road Sensation.

The quiet locality of Reay Road was once again astir in the early hours of Wednesday morning by a gang of Pathans who had come prepared for an organised and well-planned dacoity. The victim of their loot was a Marwari, Poonamchand Goma, whose shop was broken open by hatches, and cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 5,000 taken away before the police arrived on the scene.

Enquiries show that at about 3 a.m. about fifteen Pathans armed with hatchets, lathis and stones went to Delima Street near Reay Road and began to break open the shop of Poonamchand Goma.

A police constable who was on patrol rounds saw the Pathans breaking open the shop and challenged the Pathans; but he was showered with stones. The police constable went to the nearest telephone call-station and phoned to the Byculla Police station for help. He also asked a hack victoria driver to run to the Byculla Police station and to inform it of the outrage. Inspector Dere and his whole staff went immediately to the spot, but the Pathans had already left with the booty. The planks of the shop were so soft, thin and old that the burglars would not take more than two minutes to pull down the whole structure with the aid of hatchets, and other two minutes to remove the box containing the cash and jewellery. Inspector Dere immediately went to the spot with his staff, but the culprits having well organised the dacoity had taken only a few minutes to finish their job and by the time the police arrived nothing remained there except the Marwari and a few neighbours to tell the story of the dacoity. Inspector Dere made enquiries and arrested about a dozen Pathans.

Further enquiries are in progress. The locality where the dacoity was committed is frequented by Pathans working in the docks and some times hundreds of them tramp along the road after midnight coming from their night-work in the dock. The police constable as well as the neighbours did not suspect at first the motive of the Pathans going along Delima Street but when they actually began to break open the doors with hatchets then only their object was realised, and an alarm was raised.

The scene of the dacoity was visited on Wednesday morning by Mr. Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police, in charge of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, and Mr. Needham, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of Criminal Branch.

Shawas Syed and eleven other Pathans were placed this afternoon before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on a remand application filed by the Byculla police station, charging themm with dacoity. The Magistrate ordered them to be remanded into police custory till January 15.

Mr. J. S. EDSTROM

Mr. J S Edstrom, President of the International Olympic Games Committee will arrive in Bombay on the 25th instant. Mr. Edtrom, accompanied bd his family is making a tour round the World after having attended the World Power Conference in Japan as one of Sweden's representatives at that Congress.

He occupies the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Asea Electric Company which is one of the largest Electrical Concerns in the world with factories in England, Sweden, Norway and Russia and Branches in practically all countries in the world.

He will be staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel during his visit to Bombay which will be of approximately a week's duration.

BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD,.

—:o:—

The following is the list of members of the Managing Committee for Samvat Year 1986, elected by the eleventh annual general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd, held on the 7th instant:

Mr. Anandilal Poddar, President. Messrs Surjmal Nemani and Chunilal B. Mehta, Vice-presidents. Messrs. Begraj Gupta and Ratilal T. Thakker, Hon. Secretaries.

Members:—Messrs Durgadutta Sawalka, Gurudasram Agrawal, Kaluram Chidava, Bisesarlal Chidava, Jamnadas Adukia, Babulal Bagla, Bisambharlal Ruiya, Shivramdas Kedia, Ramesardas Sodani, Lachhairam Chudiwala, Baboolal Gangadas, Hargovandas Jivandas, Bisambharlal Mahesari, Hemraj Khundelwal, Jagjivan Ujamshi, Brijlal Rungta, Amritlal Khokhani, Jawaharilal Ramlal and Ramkumar Morarka.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

—:o:—

Charge Against Secretary Of Mysore Pictures Corporation.

K. V. Acharya, Secretary of the Mysore Pictures Corporation, Bangalore, figured as the accused before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday, charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of cinema films valued at Rs. 20,000.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Thakore.

Mr. Thanawalla opening the prosecution case stated that the complainant, Mr. David William Kiny, was one of the directors of the Mysore Pictures Corporation at Bangalore, while the accused was the secretary. The Corporation, some time back, produced a film by name "Wages of Sind", but the same could not be completed. The accused was sent to Bombay in July last with a view to complete the picture in Bombay or to raise a loan for the completion, but he was not empowered to do anything in the matter without obtaining the authority or sanction of the Corporation.

After his arrival in Bombay the accused carried on negotiations with one Mr. Mayashanker to whom he was introduced by Mr. Hussein. On August 13 accused obtained a sum of Rs. 1,500 from Mr. Mayashanker by pledging the complete picture and a further sum of Rs. 6,264 on 3rd September, but he did not inform about this to the directors of the Corporation nor did he account to them as to what he had done with the moneys.

Mr. Thanawalla continuing said that the accused was also negotiating at this time with Fatma Begum, proprietress of a film studio at Bandra. Fatma Begum asked for a sum of Rs. 10,000 from the accused to complete the unfinished picture and it was understood that two cinema stars, namely, Sultana and Zubeda, were to take part in the same.

The accused is then alleged to have gone to Messrs. Davare and Company, photographers, and agreed to have both positive and negative films to be developed by them. The films were then developed by Davare and Company and a sum of Rs. 1,500 were due to them by the accused on this account.

The accused pleading "not guilty" stated that he was sent to Bombay by the Corporation with authority to raise money on the incomplete picture and with a view to promote the completion of the same. So he pledged the picture with Mr. Mayashanker and utilised the money towards the completion of the picture.

His Worship framed a charge of criminal breach of trust against the accused.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR RETIRES.

—:o:—

Proposal Before Senate Of Grant Of Rs. 15,000

The Annual Meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Unicersity on Saturday, the 25th inst. at 4 p.m. The Agenda is as under:—

1. The Vice-Chancellor having fixed the 25th inst. as a graduation day, Degrees will be conferred on candidates who have passed the qualifying examinations. ("The fearing of academic costume is not necessary in the case of Fellows)."

2. Assignment of a newly elected and a newly nominated Fellow to a Faculty.

Professor A. K. Trivedi has given notice of his intention to move. "That the Senate approves the recommendation of the Syndicate that Principal H. Hamill, B.A., I.E.S., and Dr. G. W. Burley, D.Sc., M.I.Mech. E., be assigned respectively to the Faculties of Arts and Science."

3. Retirement of Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur from the office of Registrar of the University.

"Professor Khushal T. Shah" has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate.—(a) "That on the retirement of Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur from the office of Registrar on the 28th January, 1930, the Senate places on record its sense of very high appreciation of his long and devoted services to the University in that capacity since the 21st of October 1902 continuously; and

(b) approves of the grant of Rs. 15,000 made by the Syndicate to Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur in recognition of his services, and votes the said sum of Rs. -5,000 as a supplementary grant to be charged to the Budget of the current year."

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF BOY.

—:o:—

BODY EXHUMED FOR ENQUIRY.

Another Death Certificate Scandal?

Another case of the Municipal Ramoshi issuing a death certificate for burial of a boy who apparently died an unnatural death will be the subject of investigation by the Coroner probably to-day (Thursday). The Coroner having received information issued a warrant to exhume the body on Wednesday morning and the matter will be investigated in the Coroner's court. In this case the Coroner was informed by the Nagpada Police station that Kalia, aged four years, was kicked by his step-uncle, Bansi Sakharam Mang, residing at Haines Road, on Tuesday. The boy died subsequently and Bansi got a Municipal Ramoshi pass and buried him at Worli. The Coroner ordered exhumation of the body and an inquest will be held to-day.

RETURN TO "FIRM RULE."

—:o:—

Scap Simon And All The "Reforms."

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The "Daily News" in an editorial review of the situation which has arisen by reason of the Lahore Congress decisions says:—The Congressmen are the most articulate politicians. They have supreme control of the Indian section of the Press and are thus able to carry on vehement agitation. If the threatened boycott and no-tax campaign are given effect to, it would be idle to pretend that they would not produce alarming consequences.

THINK OF CONSEQUENCES OF ANARCHY.

The "Morning Post" points out that if the Congress were able to give effect to its own free will Britain will have to vacate India. It also warns the authorities that Sikhs have always been ready for riot and loot and have not forgotten that they once ruled the Punjab. Muslims are also feeling emboldened to propose their own terms as a condition of their co-operation finding that the British fear the Hindus

In conclusion the "Morning Post" says: Let Mr. Benn consider the consequences of anarchy before he substitutes the free will of Indian extremists for ordered Government.

FIRM RULE WANTED.

The "Irish Times" advises the British Government to dissolve the Simon Commission and to withdraw reforms so far granted to India and to rule India firmly. —Free Press.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 8.

Previous Closing Rate	17.26
To-day's Opening Rate	17.28
Difference	plus.02
To-day's Closing Rate	17.33
Difference	plus.07

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach Expectation Rs. 297

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Previous Closing Rate	9.25
To-day's Opening rate	9.21
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing rate	9.22
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 8.

Silver Ready	20	5	0
Lower	0	6	0
Silver Forward	20	1	9
Lower	0	6	0

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 8.

1st Settlement	47	2	0
2nd Settlement	46	4	0
3rd Settlement	45	12	0

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

—:o:—

To-day's Manœuvres And Exercise's.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have accepted Rear-Admiral Walwyn's invitation to go on board H.M.I.S. "Clive" to-day (Thursday), to witness Royal Indian Marine at sea.—

The Hon. M. R. Ahmed; Mr. S. A. Brelvi; Sir Hugh Cocke, M.L.A.; Mr. Kaikobad Cowasjee Dinshaw; Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A.; Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; Mr. Hoosenbhai A. Laljee; Mr. M. Master; Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A.; Mr. H. P. Mody, M.L.A.; Mr. Lalji Naranji; Mr. W. H. Neilson; Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtulla; The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji; Sir Stanley Reed; Mr. N. B. Saklatvala; Mr. S. D. Saklatvala; The Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna; Mr. S. T. Sheppard; Mr. L. R. Tairsee; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas; Mr. C. N. Wadia.

PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme that will be carried out:—

8-30 a.m.—Guests embark at the Gateway of India; 8-40 a.m.—Squadron proceeds to sea, manoeuvres and exercises are carried out; 10-35 a.m.—Long-range firing at a target towed by the trawler "Madras"; 10-40 a.m.—Squadron retires under a smoke screen; 10-55 a.m.—Ships' Companies will be exercised at drills; 12-25 p.m.—Squadron arrives in harbour; 12-30 p.m.—Guests visit Boys' training Ship; 12-55 p.m.—Guests land in the Dockyard and walk through machine shops; 13-10 p.m.—Guests arrive at Admiral's House for luncheon.

STOP PRESS

MERCANTILE MARINE EXAM.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

The results of the qualifiying examination and the selection for joining the Indian Mercantile Marine Training ship "Dufferin" in January were made known today.:

Ou of 147 candidates, 68 passed the examination and the following were selected for training:—

P. Basu, St. Patrick's School Asansal; A. N. Hussein Khan, Government High School, Tanda; V. K. Sundaram, Municipal High School, Anantapur; C. W. Walton, Stanes High School, Coikbatore, J. H. G. Clay, Lamartiniere Lucknow; C. E. Ooates, B. W. School, Ranchi; E. H. Bower, European School; P Alexander M. J. M. H. School; N. K. Kershaw, S.D.H.H. School; J. M. Lamech, B. E. H. School, Rangoon; S. L. Bhandari, H. B M. H. School Ferozepore; M. H. Maw, A. N. High School, L. P. Clarkson, B. E. S. School, Bombay; K. P. Nair, St. Joseph's High School, Cawnpore; B. N. Ghatak, Government High School Cawnpore; J. D. Sutaria, Cowasjee Jehangir Madrasah Navasari; S. Syed Azhar Ali, R. I. M. X College Dehra Dun; C. B. Sutherland, St. Paul's Rangoon; G. P. Kirpekar, Robert Money School; R. S. David, Government Inter. College, Allahabad; D. B. Kashyap, Deva Nagari High School, Meerut; J. J. Esplanade High School; T. R. Bhawnani, Gurdasami High School Hyderabad Sind; M. Ayoob ?? High School, N. K. Vikamsey, P. P. Jain High School, Narendra Nath, Sir H. Butler School, Abdul Khair, Government High School, Joseph Moraes, Monteford B. H. School, Yerchaud, Lakpatrai Bhalla, Residency High School Indore S. M. Singh (School not known), Kumar Ashoni, D.A.V.H. School.—A. P.

PICTURE TELEGRAPHY.

—:o:—

RUGBY, Jan. 7.

New service of picture telegraphy between Britain and Germany was opened yesterday with exchange of photographs and friendly greetings between Postmaster General and German Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. Picture and handwriting were excellently reproduced at Central Telegraph Office. Transmission took 20 minutes and from three o'clock when the service was opened to the public the instruments were kept busy The Post Office is looking to the newspapers to provide most of the business in this new field at first, but it is stated that it may be used for transmitting cheques and legal documents with signatures in fascimile and almost any drawing, photograph, printing or writing which is urgently required.—B.O.W.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 10.

S.S. Ranchi with the English mails of December 26 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 11.

S. S. Ranpura with the homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay, Races, Winter Meeting, Tenth Day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have received from Messrs. R. M. Jassawalla and Co., Bombay, samples of Ossin Cod Liver Oil with yolk of egg and Uricedin-Stroschein.

VICEROY'S GARDEN PARTY.—His Excellency the Viceroy will give a Garden Party on Thursday (16th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. at the Race Course.

ASSAGAO UNION.—The Sixth Annual Social Gathering of Assagonenses under the auspices of the Assagao Union will be held on Saturday (the 11th instant.) at 7 p.m. at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Dabul.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macbrayne" left Suez in the afternoon of 5th. The Clan Line steamer "Clan Halizones" arrived in London on the morning of 7th.

—:o:—

SATARA RYOT EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ninth annual Gathering of the Ryot Education Society at Kale, Taluka Karad, District Satara is to be held at 3 p.m. on the 12th January 1930, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole M L C.

—:o:—

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Mr J R. Abercrombie of Messrs. Wilson, Latham and Co., Ltd., has been elected President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1930-31.

—:o:—

IMPRESSIONS OF BARDOLI ASHRAM.—Sjt. D. B. Divanji and Mavjibhai will narrate their impressions and experience of Bardoli Ashram and Udyoga Mandir Sabarmati, at a public meeting to be held in Bombay Rashtriya Shala (Baman Wada Road, at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lama, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Pst Office at 12 noon on Wednesday he 15th inst.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The Ordinary Meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects fixed for the 2nd inst. is postponed to to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. P. S. Char, will read a paper on "Structural Aspects of Reinforced Cement Concrete" at the Sorab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library. The President Mr. H. Foster King, will occupy the Chair.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The Local Grantha Prasarak Mandali will celebrate its Jubilee under the presidentship of His Highness Shrimant Sir Sayajirao Maharaja Gaikwar in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, on Friday (the 10th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) On this auspicious occasion the surviving authors who have lontributed to the success of the Association will be honoured.

SIND RELIEF FUND.

—:o:—

Vacancies For Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sind Relief Fund, writes from Machi Miani Road, Karachi:—

"Our Committee wants immediately 7 Sub-Assistant Surgeons on temporary duty for travelling dispensaries. Pay Rs. 90|- p.m. and nett Travelling Expenses."

PEDDER ROAD MURDER.

—:o:—

Accused Sentenced To Be Hanged.

Querobine Mariano Menezes, who stood charged with committing the murder of Mrs. Kateli at Pedder Road on October 11 last was found guilty by the Jury and sentenced to be hanged by Mr. Justice Madgaokar at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on Wednesday.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1930.

OBEY THE MANDATE.

—:o:—

The tardy, grudging and qualified response that is being given by many Congressmen in the Councils to the mandate against the Councils is but one indication of the unfortunate difference of opinion among Congressmen regarding the boycott of legislatures. The supporters of the boycott defend it partly on ethical grounds but mainly on grounds of expediency. The main ethical ground is that it is repugnant to the nation's self-respect for its representatives to enter the Councils, as at present constituted, where they have to make too many compromises with their rights and demands and have to submit to humiliating restrictions, imposed upon them by the very power whose yoke they are out to shake off. This ground is all the more forcible now when Congressmen, pledged to Independence, can enter or remain in the Councils only by submitting to restrictions which are not easy to be reconciled to the pledge. It is no decisive answer to this argument to quote the analogy of Irish republicans and the Egyptian Nationalists who enter their Legislatures, for the restrictions upon the legislators there are not half so galling as they are here now.

It is, however, so difficult to decide subtle points of honour that most Congressmen are prepared to discuss the boycott of Councils only on the grounds of expediency. From this point of view the crucial question is whether in the last stage of the struggle for freedom Congress leaders would be more serviceable in the Councils or in the country organising the masses for that last stage. We agree that in the Councils Congressmen can do some good to the people and can to some small extent prevent the Government from doing harm. They can slightly increase the Budget for nation-building purposes and slightly reduce the Budget for nation-crippling purposes. These are real, though small, administrative gains, within the limits allowed by the present system of administration. Government themselves welcome some of these gains because they raise the prestige of the administration and secure the co-operation of the people. The Congress itself, which prizes constructive work even in the last stage of its struggle, does not deny these gains. But the crucial point is whether Congressmen in the Councils can, with or without the aid of Government, alter the very system of Government or even create a real deadlock? We think not. As at present constituted, the Councils are tolerably good for normal administrative gains. But even if all their elected members were Congressmen, they cannot use the Councils to coerce Government into changing the very system of Government. So much coercive force can, however, be created in the country if a concentrated effort is made. In other words, since the present Councils are what they are and since the country has entered on a phase of the national struggle when it values a drastic change in the administration far more than petty administrative gains, work in the country is far more effective than in the Councils. The victory of Bardoli was won on its broad plains and not in the Council Hall.

It is mainly on these grounds that, all things considered, we support the Congress boycott of Councils at the present time. To those Congressmen who point with justifiable pride to what they have done in the Councils, we would only reply that they can do a great deal more in the country if they carry on the latter work with the same zest and earnestness with which they attend to the former. We know that some Congressmen who can do something in the Councils are constitutionally unfit for the rough work in the country. But it is well said that hard cases make bad law. On the whole, the Congress has rightly tabooed the Councils at the present juncture when every possible effort has to be concentrated on the preparation for the last stage of the national campaign for freedom As Pundit Motilal points out, in his masterly analysis of the situation, Council-entry was an experiment undertaken by the Swaraj Party in the absence of any other definite programme and "that experiment has been tried for full six years and failed." The measure of the failure is contained in his declaration that the discipline of the Party, which was the admiration of friends and foes alike when it first entered the Legislatures, is now a thing of the past and his pathetic admission: "We began by carrying other parties with us, but find ourselves now being carried by them." In the circumstances, Congress must part company with other organisations. They can go their own way. For Congressmen, to use Pundit Motilal's language, "this is no time for hair-splitting arguments." The supreme need of the hour is perfect discipline and if the Congress is to succeed in its object, all Congressmen must respond to Pundit Motilal's appeal and "rally under the standard of Mahatma Gandhi and like true soldiers implicitly obey the commands of their General."

DISHING UP OLD NONSENSE.

William Digby said long ago in his "Prosperous India" that "the majority of Anglo-Indians and Britons were past-masters in the use of language which deceives." The charge cannot be levelled against the brutally frank orators who referred to India at a function of the Royal Empire Society in London on Tuesday when Sir Hamilton Grant discoursed on Afghanistan, the Russian menace and the "collapse" of India if the Frontier tribes swooped down on the country. According to this ancient die-hard only one thing prevents them from indulging in this raid, the presence of a "foreign Power" on the Indian border with its mighty military machine. He asked Indians who cry for independence to remember this and dished up the old nonsense about "not a virgin nor a rupee being left in Peshawar or Calcutta", if the British Power were withdrawn. This story related by the late Sir Pertab Singh has done useful service to Anglo-Indian and British die-hards but it is time they thought of the wisdom of not trotting it out. Indians do realise that when they demand freedom, they must be prepared to defend that freedom and Indian youth are only too willing to learn to defend their country. Sir Harcourt Butler expatiated at the London gathering on the "enormous debt to the Empire" of the political officers and soldiers who protected the Frontier. Indians do appreciate why Britain should be grateful to these two classes, but they naturally fail to realise where they come in, in this thanks-giving ceremony. A free India too will have its own political officers and its army of well-disciplined soldiers bent upon keeping the Frontier safe, and Mrs. Underhill, well-known in India as the kidnapped missionary lady, need not entertain the fear she expressed at the meeting about "mission work" on the Border. There will be plenty of scope for it to be done under safety on an Indian Frontier guarded by Indian soldiers.

THEIR INHERENT RIGHT.

—:o:—

Every patriotic Indian who feels the urgency of removing the blot of untouchability—and we hope the number of such Indians is legion—will hang down his head in shame on reading the tale of woe related by witness after witness before the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee which is now taking evidence in this city. The hopelessly resigned state of subjection into which communities of "Untouchables" have fallen is indicated in the pathetic remark of one witness that, "the Bhangis had come to believe that they were born to do 'begar' for other people". Theoretically 'begar', which is virtually a form of slavery in that it exacts compulsory labour, is abolished in India, but it does persist. It is a notorious example of the hold of cruel custom and of the connivance of the State at the continuation of a practice which, theoretically, it anhors. Another witness before the Committee said, in regard to the supply of water in villages, that if common wells in villages were not available, separate wells should be opened for the "Untouchables." But this is the perpetuation of segregation, the toleration of that spirit of exclusiveness which Hindu reformists are rightly bent upon destroying. The tax-payers' money must not be allowed to be wasted on the promotion of such segregation. On the contrary, the State must insist that common wells are meant for the use of the whole population, just as schools and hospitals. We hope the leaders of the "Untouchables" and their sympathisers will not fall victims to the pernicious suggestion that separate wells, schools and hospitals and also temples should be built for those who suffer from the bigotry of the orthodox.

MUCH-NEEDED ADVICE.

—:o:—

As the result of their inquiry into the causes of unsatisfactory relations between the police and the public in Assam, the Civil Police Committee appointed by the Legislative Council of that province declare that the reason why there is "mistrust and fear" of the police instead of "faith" in them and a spirit of co-operation with them is that the police consider that they are the masters of the public and not, as they should be, its servants. The Committee find that the police abuse the powers with which they are vested by law and they make the grave assertion that in Assam "the vices which make police officers unpopular with the public have become so ingrained that they cannot be removed by the mere issue of circulars". The Committee, therefore, urge a radical revision of the system of recruitment and stricter supervision of the personnel. They give the much-needed advice that "the essence of the policeman's duty is politeness" but we are afraid that in Assam and elsewhere in British India, unless the higher officers of the Police Department deal severely with cases of rudeness to the public on the part of their subordinates, the evil will not be remedied. Much can be done by improving the pay and prospects of the rank and file but unfortunately the official view so far has always been that more should be spent on supervision, in other words on increasing the cadre and bettering the prospects of the superior staff than on making efforts to secure a better type of constable by offering to the new recruit higher initial pay and better facilities of training. There can be no reform in Police administration unless this idea is thoroughly revised.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

A HISTORY OF BROKEN PLEDGES.

(By B. M. D.)

With a view to prove the hollow, illusory and deceptive character of the British pledges to India during the last one rundred years, and thereby strengthen the case for India's freedom we have already placed before the readers some startling exposures of the breach of the pledges, from the writings of eminent Britishers themselves. In this article we reproduce other equally effective exposures from another Britisher. Mr. William Digby, the well-known authority on India, in his book sarcastically called "Properous" British India, published by Messrs. Unwin in 1901, wrote:—

OUT OF THEIR MOUTHS

"Nowhere, perhaps, has the policy of keeping the Indians under found such plain-spoken and emphatic demonstration as in an official document written by a favoured Madras Civilian, Mr. William Thackeray. At the time when Lord William Bentinck was Governor of Madras—August 1803 to September 1807—Mr. Thackeray was a Member of the Board of Revenue in that Presidency..... The great fight as to whether peasant farmers, with the Government revenue periodically fixed, should be settled on the land., or whether landed proprietors and the permanent settlement, such as Lord Cornwallis had established in Bengal, should be adopted, was the subject of consideration. The Governor was a strong advocate for the peasant farmer; the Revenue Board Member was even stronger on the same side. In the course of many inquiries, and and in the voluminous discussion carried on in the favourite Indian form of elaborate Minutes, the foundation principles of Indian subordination and British supremacy were laid down most absolutely.

CYNICAL DECLARATION

"Never, perhaps has the arrogance and cruelty of Indian rulers towards their subjects been more nakedly and cynically announced. That which was essential for English greatness in its home land, and for every other people in their respective home lands, was to be withheld, deliberately withheld, from the Indian people in their own country. Without circumlocution and with a cynicism which belies the profession expressed at the same time that the happiness of the people was the sole object of the new conquerors, the subjection of many scores of millions of people for at least a century and may be for ever—(this world is to the strong and not to the amiable, to the brutal and not to the saintly) was unconcernedly set forth in clear terms. The paragraphs in Mr. Thackeray's report which are the very negation of the charters in which nearly every civilised people find their rights enshrined, the paragraphs which have rendered futile Acts of Parliament subsequently passed, and even have made of none effect the Queen-Empress's Proclamation of 1858, deserve quotation in full. The argument is too interesting to be summarised but it has been too fruitful in its baneful consequences not to be recalled and enshrined in twentieth century literature."

But exigencies of space compel us to quote only a small part of the argument.

"SUPPRESS HAUGHTY SPIRIT"

After writing in vigorous terms against a landlord system, Mr. Thackeray remarked:

"It is very proper that in England, a good share of the produce of the earth should be appropriated to support certain families in affluence, to produce senators, sages and heroes for the service and defence of the State, or, in other words, the great part of the rent should go to an opulant nobility and gentry, who are to serve this country in Parliament, in the army and navy, in the departments of science and liberal professions. The leisure, independence and high ideas, which the enjoyment of this rent affords, has enabled them to raise Britain to the pinnacle of glory. Long may they enjoy it:—but in India, that haughty spirit, independence, and deep thought, which the possession of great wealth sometimes gives, ought to be suppressed. They are directly adverse to our power and interest. The nature of things, the past experience of all governments, renders it unnecessary to enlarge on this subject. We do not want generals,

(Continued on page 9)

EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

WORK OUTSIDE THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

(From Society for the Promotion of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.)

Adult educational work in the Soviet Union outside of school is being extensively carried on along various lines. This field of work has been newly built up since the revolution and has grown into a vast scheme as part of the general educational system. The main channels along which this work is conducted are schools and political educational centres such as the village reading rooms, clubs, red corners, museums, theatres, etc.

FACILITIES FOR ADULT EDUCATION

The number of adults at school has been rapidly growing as a result of general rise of the cultural level of the population. There were over 122.200 people enrolled in various schools for adults last year as compared with 64.000 in 1925-26. Besides this 44.8000 adults were enrolled in a number of other study courses instead of 13.200 in 1926-27. Most of the educational work in the villages is being conducted through the Reading Houses. The latter, founded after the revolution present an entirely new educational centre in the villages.

THE READING HOUSE

The reading house consists of a number of study classes (conducted mainly in the winter time), library information desks which render valuable service to the population on various questions pertaining to politics, rural economy as well as on questions of daily life. There are at present more than 22.000 village Reading Houses with an average of 5.600 rural population by each one.

PEASANT HOMES.

The so-called "Peasant Homes" in the cities, which may otherwise be called "Peasant Hotels", present quite an interesting educational centre for peasants. There is one to be found in every city. Having been only recently founded (a few years ago) they have now grown to 4.700 (there were only 3.300 in 1925). These Peasant Homes are a real revelation to the peasants. Some of them who have been, owing to century-old traditions, brought up in filth and dirt, having grown up in houses where people and cattle lived side by side in one room, now find themselves upon their arrival into this peasant hotel in entirely different surroundings. To many it first seemed as a fairly tale. Some of them were frightened to enter an immaculate room with their heavy peasant boots. Many thousands of them have first learned at the Peasant House how to clean their teeth, how to shave, keep generally clean, and look into a book or newspaper.

These Paesant Houses are not only being founded in large cities but in small ones as well for the purpose of helping the peasant when he comes to the city on various business. They have certainly proved of prime importance in the education of the peasant.

While at this hotel he gets clean room, bedding, wholesome food (some of them, the poorest, getting every thing entirely free), medical treatment, excursions to museums, admittance to the theatre, moving pictures, etc. The latter are located in the premises of the hotels.

CONSULTANTS READY AT HAND

Besides this large scheme of direct educational work conducted by these peasant houses, the guests, as well as any peasant visitor, may avail themselves of a well organized system of information on politics, economics, rural economy, particularly modern agricultural technic, on law, health, etc. There is a group of special consultants at the Hotel on all these questions. Numerous posters on the walls also render great assistance to the peasants in adopting new methods pertaining to rural economy.

Generally speaking educational work in U. S. S. R., and the cultural level of the population have tremendously grown within the last few years. This may be best seen from the rapid development of libraries, number of publications, museums, theatres.

Within the last 3 years libraries have been growing on the average from 500—1000 a year.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Lamentable.

We cannot help sympathising with Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, who feels so hurt at the country's neglect of a report to which he was a party that he is constrained to do a bit of self-advertisement. He refuses to hide his light under a bushel, chides the country for its lack of appreciation, and asks the people to be at least so courteous as to peruse "the long explanatory memorandum to which I have subscribed." His report, however, is not blushing quite unseen, for he himself reminds us that "it is at the present moment before the Simon Commission and presumably influencing their decision." It must be no small comfort to Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour that he was not only long associated in a way—with the Commission, but that his report is actually before that august body along with so many other statements and memoranda, all to be dealt with in any way the Commission chooses. But was it worth while for men like Dr. Gour to have spent a year in such secretarial work?

Plea of Poverty.

As we pointed out recently the resumed session of the Hague Conference has a stiff job to tackle. The discussion regarding sanctions in the case of Germany's default still continues, M. Jasper's broad hint to the Conference in his inaugural speech that it was essential for that body "not to waste time" having evidently fallen on deaf ears. But the immediate difficulty of the Conference is how to compel Bulgaria and Austria to pay up. In fact the question of non-German war reparations is proving more difficult than the problem of extracting from Germany as much as possible. The latter has won Britain's sympathy as also America's and hopes not to suffer any more bullying, but the Conference finds that Bulgaria and Austria do mean to bully it and foil every manoeuvre to make them pay. Both plead poverty. Austria's parlous financial condition is too notorious for the Conference to doubt it and Bulgaria urges the Hague experts to accept the plea of poverty also; or to prove that she is rich enough to pay.

The Afterthought.

According to the London correspondent of the "Pioneer", Earl Russell before he made his now notorious speech on India on Saturday, which has upset our Liberals and neo-Liberals, apologised for its unpreparedness on the ground of want of time—owing to the death of his favourite dog. His disclaimer may bring renewed hope to the loyalists' hearts, though it is rather cryptic. He only says that he did not make "that speech or anything like it", but does not state what precisely he said in that speech. For "beyond this", says Reuter, "the Under-Secretary of State for India declined at present to discuss the matter". The Under-Secretary's reticence is a little intriguing, but for some time at least it leaves room for some hope to some people. Possibly he has just discovered that any present discussion of the matter would be "ill-timed", to use a word applied by Sir Phiroze Sethna to the earlier report of the Under-Secretary's speech. The position then must be taken to be that the British Government refuses for the present to say anything about the scope of the London Conference. Evidently the Government, unlike the Congress, thinks that the proper time for announcing the terms of reference to the Conference is some time after some other parties besides the Liberals shall have given their unconditional support to the Conference.

Study of Economics.

Presiding over the Conference of Teachers of Economics in the Intermediate Colleges of the United Provinces, Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee had a tilt against the Cambridge School of Economics whom he charged with a theoretical bias. The main task of economics, he said, was "to lessen social friction and waste through smooth and harmonious adjustment rescuing man from the tyranny of nature and from the tyranny of traditions and institutions that had outgrown their uses." We are not aware that the work of Messrs. Pigou and Keynes, to mention only two distinguished Cambridge economists, has been lacking in the promotion of this excellently stated task of economics. However, there should be ready response in the United Provinces to Dr. Mukerjee's suggestion, which the Conference accepted, for the organisation of study circles at centres where Intermediate Colleges exist.

The Two Sufferers.

Sympathetic Old Lady (to convict): "Ah, my unfortunate friend, your fate is indeed a hard one, and as she thinks of you here in this dreadful place, how your wife must suffer!"

Convict (very much affected): "Yes, mum, and there are two of them, mum. I am here for bigamy."

The World Of Sport.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

The Latest Gallops.

In a mile gallop WOOLWORTH KING (Marrable) accounted for TOMAS MINDEN (Whiteside). The former is in top-hole fettle.

FRATER (Clarke) had the better of a mile spin with THAXTED (Meherji). An improving sort.

TUSCULUM (Hardinge) had the measure of AMSEL (Riding Boy) in a smart run over a mile.

ACUMEN (Sibbritt) and CO-RESPONDENT (Bullock) were sent over a mile. An impressive display from a fit pair.

In a stripped mile spin SUN ARCH (Marrable) held an advantage over LONG REIGN (Townsend) and KILDERKIN (Whitside).

HIGHNESS (Bullock) finished slightly ahead of SHIPSHAPE (Sibbritt) in a rousing mile gallop.

POBIEDA (Behsman) gave an attractive display when sent over a mile.

CONCILLIATOR (Bullock) was much too good for BURGOS (Riding Boy) and MARCH BROWN (Sibbritt) in a mile spin on the race track.

GORBIO (Barnett) shaped satisfactorily in a mile gallop. CUL-DE SAC (Stokes) accompany him over the last six furlongs.

In a dash over five furlongs WESTERHAM (Sibbritt) showed better speed than PANDORA'S BOX (Bullock).

ORANGE LENA (Bowley) covered seven furlongs in fine style.

QUICK TOY (Riding Boy) went better than EAGLE'S PREY (Bowley) in a brisk run over nine furlongs.

GOVERNOR II (Morris) easily held CHEERFUL GIFT when the pair contested nine furlongs.

An improving sort is FACINO. Make a note of him.

BASATSKI (Brace) disposed of MAYBAR (Riding Boy) in a smart burst over a mile and a furlong.

Keep an eye on INDIAN STAR. This one is giving satisfaction on the track.

FAKRI PASHA (Barnett) galloped an easy seven furlongs. Has not looked back on the form recently shown.

In a mile spin CARDINAL (Riding) Boy) outpaced ISFOOG (Obaid). Note this one.

LANG (Riding Boy) had his head in front of SALONIC (Riding Boy) at the end of a run over the "seven."

KHALIL BEG (Barnett) was superior to DHIDHA'A (Duckenfield) over seven furlongs.

INJEMAN II (T. Hill) and MOONSPARK (Riding Boy) did an easy seven furlongs. Both are well.

MAY (Riding Boy) traversed a mile in attractive fashion. Fit.

MANSHAD (Syed Saleh) went better than ATSHAN (Diab) in a smart mile burst.

EMPIRE (Howell) and PRINCE CHARLIE (Riding Boy) finished together in a mile spin. The former must about win again.

JASSIR (Sibbritt) and NILE (Bullock) jumped out together over a mile. The former is training on fast.

The following have been doing good work and are worth noting CINO, NAJAH, DILSHER, ARABIAN APPLE, BABEL and GARIBALDI.

SPORTING NOTES.

—:o:—

Successful Jockeys And Trainers.

The struggle for supremacy among our practioners in the saddle is likely to be a keen one until the campaign closes down. A glance at the table below will show who jockeys have fared up to date:—

	No. of Wins.
J. W. Brace	8
A. K. Obaid	8
Khalil	7
W. Sibbritt	7
A. Bowley	5
J. T. Harding	5
A. Behsman	5
W. Barnett	4
S Black	4

Prominent among the successful trainers up-to-date are W. Buckley, E. S. Godfrey, C. Jennings, and M. Nusserwanjee.

SUCCESSFUL TRAINERS.

	No. of winners saddled.
W. Buckley	7
E. S. Godfrey	6
M. Nusserwanjee	6
C. Jennings	6
T. Harrison	5
R. Bence	4
Byramjee Rustomjee	4

Jockey Burn has returned from Calcutta and will be seen in the saddle on Saturday.

MR. "EVE" NEW IRISH PURCHASES.

Irish bred horses are obviously finding favour with Sir Victor Sassoon. The latest overseas advices state that he has six horses from Rogers, the Curragh trainer and these will soon be on their way to this country.

AGA KHAN'S NEW HORSES ARRIVE.

H. H. Aga Khan's retirement from the Indian Turf is only temporary and during the next race campaign his popular jacket will be seen to advantages again. Three horses which will in due course represent the Mohamedan magnate arrived yesterday from England. These are BULAND ROI DE MONTAGUE and SILVER HUSSAR.

KILEAGER a good looking four year old bay filly by Meleager—Kincarne has also made the trip. This one is sired by the horse who gave us MELEASIGENES and her home form suggests that she will do well over distances. I believe she is owned by Messrs. McElligott and Vivian.

SMALL-POX ALARM SOUNDED.

—:o:—

Mass Vaccination Campaign Necessary.

Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A study of successive outbreaks of small-pox extending over a number of years reveals the fact that every fifth or sixtth year there is a marked increase in the incidence of the disease in this Presidency, as well as in other parts of India. Our periodicity graph shows that such a rise is to be expected this cold weather.

In the Bengal Public Health Annual Report for the year 1923 Dr. Bentley forecasted a pandemic of small-pox likely to occur about 1930.

THREAT TO BENGAL.

"European and American statistics give some indication that, besides the quinquennial returns of small-pox so clearly discernible in the case of India, very specially severe recrudescences of the disease, almost in the nature of pandemics, may be anticipated after the lapse of about 60 years. Small-pox was particularly prevalent in all parts of the world about the time of the Franco-German War in 1870-71; and if, as is possible, there is a return of the same sort of conditions after 60 years have passed, the quinquennial small-pox wave that will fall due in Bengal about 1930 may be expected to be more than ordinarily severe".

THE ONLY WAY TO COMBAT IT.

A further study of the statistics, however, shifts the time somewhere between 1930 to 1933. The recent outbreak in Great Britain and the continued prevalence of small-pox in Bengal during the last four years are a foretaste of what is likely to occur in the course of the next three or four years unless special measures are undertaken to meet the situation.

The only way to combat successfully this apprehended pandemic is by resorting to mass vaccination and re-vaccination.

PLEA FOR PUBLIC CO-OPERATION.

Though neither vaccination nor re-vaccination is compulsory throughout the Bombay Presidency, there is very little real opposition to it and if the Local Authorities and the public unite and help the Public Health Department in carrying out this measure it will go a long way in stemming the tide of the pandemic.

The Assistant Directors of Public Health have been requested to devise special campaigns for undertaking Mass Vaccination in their Divisions and it is hoped that Local Authorities and the public will put forth their best effort in promoting it.

Mr. E. G. Kleinwort and Mr. C. Kleinwort dined at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes gave a dance at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

"WHITE CITY" PROPRIETOR HOAXED?

—:o:—

ALLEGED FORGERY OF WINNING TICKETS

Four Persons Arrested.

A complaint of forgery and cheating lodged by Mr. Charles Alfred Stanton, proprietor of the "White City", Bazargate Street, Bombay, has led to the arrest of four persons including a Bombay pleader named Dattatriya Narayan Deshpande.

It is alleged that the suspects by means of forging gate tickets of the "White City" bearing the winning number of the free gift offer cheated the authorities in respect of Rs. 500 and further attempted to cheat in respect of Rs. 250 by presenting another forged ticket, which was discovered and led to the arrest of the accused.

Sub-Inspector De Sa of the Phalton Road Police in this connection has arrested Keshavji Gopalji, Suleman Dadu, a Mahomedan, Cooverji Devji and D. N. Deshpande, a pleader.

The story of the alleged hoax as revealed by the complainant is remarkable for its ingenuity. It appears that the 'White City" had been giving free gifts of Rs. 250 each week to the producer of the gate-ticket bearing the winning number. Before the sales of the tickets a certain number was written down by a third party and the slip closed in an envelope and exhibited in the window of the Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company. Every Monday night at about 11 p.m. the envelope was brought from the Whiteaways and opened in front of a Committee of a number of visitors to the ground when the "lucky" number was announced and the person possessing the winning ticket received the free gift.

The complainant further alleged that on Monday, December 30, the above procedure was gone through, and he discovered that the person presenting the winning number had a forged ticket. The complainant came to know of the forgery after he had paid Rs. 500 and after another person had presented the genuine ticket, two days later.

The complainant kept a watch and on Tuesday night caught Suleman Dada, a Muslim, who, he alleged, presented a forged winning ticket. The perforation marks of the forged ticket differed from the genuine one. The complainant promptly handed the accused over to the police and in consequence of a statement made by him, two more persons were arrested. Deshpande was arrested on Wednesday morning.

Sub-Inspector De Sa placed the accused on a remand application before Mr. D N D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and obtained their remand into police custody till January 22, pending completion of enquiries.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

MAKAR SANKARANT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Jan. 7.

The "Makar Sankranta" falls, according to the revised Hindu Calendar, on Friday next and on Tuesday according to the old. The transition of the Sun into the Makar Rasa is observed as a day of festival in Poona and outside by Hindus. In the evening on the day sesame-sweets are distributed and a request made to each other to speak sweet all the year through. In Poona and Maharashtra politics too is passing through a transition and I do not know if the two parties within the Congress will continue on terms of sweet concord. Coming Sunday on which the general body of the Provincial Congress Committee meets, will deside many things.

KIDNAPPING CASE.

The City Magistrate the other day gave judgment on a kidnapping case. Rama Punaji was charged with having kidnapped the wife of Yesu Rakhma of Ghodnadi. The husband knew that there was illicit connection between his wife and the accused. He had warned the wife many times. While he was taking away his wife to Bombay, the accused got wind of the news and succeeded in enticing away the woman when the husband was asleep. The accused took her to Nagar district. The husband saw the wife in the house of the accused. The accused, however, pleaded that the husband had renounced his wife years before. The accused was bound over for good behaviour for two years.

An interesting railway case is being heard in the Court of the Sessions Judge. The G.I.P. Railway Permanent Way Inspector Mr. G. T. Murray and four of his assistants are being tried for defalcation of a sum of about Rs. 800. The first accused is given a European Jury. It is understood that about 80 witnesses are to be examined in this case.

Mr. Thite, a clerk in the Nazar's Court, is being tried before the Assistant Sessions Judge for misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 26,000. The pleader of the accused filed an application to transfer the case to some other District. The case has been adjourned to the 15th inst.

RAIGAD MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of this Committee was held on the 5th instant. It was resolved to celebrate the anniversary of Shivaji Maharaja's Coronation ceremony at Raigad on the 20th of March and to spend Rs. 3000 towards the various functions in that behalf. A sum of hundred rupees was decided to be given to the Shivaji's birth Tercentenary to be observed at Shivneri near Junnar.

The Junnar Committee has published an appeal to the Chiefs and Princes to help the Tercentenary out of gratitude to Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire.

DISCONTENT WITH MUNICIPAL TAX.

The Traders of Poona are considerably discontented with the proposal of the Municipality to levy duty on the invoice alone but on the same inclusive of the railway charges, packing etc. A public meeting of citizens is to be held to-morrow under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar to protest against this proposal.

In the cricket-match bpetween Success and the Aryabhushan teams on the Shri Parashuram Bhau College ground the former came out successful with 24 runs.

Mr. Bholagir has suggested that talkie films should be introduced in Poona by the various Cinema Companies.

In the Public Department examination held in September last, three sergeants and six headconstables have come out successful.

A Word To Maharashtra Congress Committee.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Jan. 7.

An extraordinary meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will be held on the 12th instant at 3 p.m. in the main hall of the Sarvajanik Sabha.

There is a strong complaint of the non-Hindu communities that the Poona and the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committees do not allow educated persons of the non-Brahman or non-Hindu communities to join these Congress Committees and they never get any chance to get themselves into the Executives of these bodies. If these committees take non-Hindu members, they generally select uneducated persons. This is the reason why neither educated Muslims nor educated Parsis are seen on the executive of these bodies. It is largely due to this that the Congress has no influence over the Cantonment Area of Poona. Attempts were made a good many times to start a Congress Committee in the Cantonment but the city bodies came in the way. Poona Cantonment is inhabited by Parsis, Muslims and other non-Brahman communities and if an attempt is made to star a Congress Committee in the area it would be much better and the people of this side will be ready to join the Congress. The executive of the Congress Commitees should be composed of various communities and not one as is the case here.

POONA'S LADY ADVOCATE.

Poona is proud to have a lady Advocate who has been practising here for some time past. The other day Miss Ponkshe appeared before the City Magistrate in a kidnapping case, on behalf of the accused and she pleaded the case so ably that only Section 562 of the C. P. C. was used security for good conduct had been demanded by the Magistrate. It is understood that an appeal is going to be made to the Sesions Court.

NEED OF THE HOUR IS DISCIPLINE.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

weakened. The discipline of the Party which was the admiration of friends and foes alike when it first entered the Legislatures, is now a thing of the past. There has been among some members of the parties an unseemly scramble for membership of various committees. We began by carrying other parties with us, but find ourselves now being carried by them. The resolutions in the Provincial Councils have been more or less similar. Diarchy has stood on a firm ground against the Swarajist attacks in the Provinces other than Bengal and C. P. and whatever success was achieved in the last mentioned provinces in defeating the Ministries was due more to rivalry among the candidates than to force of Swarajist opposition. There were no doubt some benificial measures passed in the various provinces as in the Assembly, but it was not for those measures that the Swarajists entered councils. The argument that there should be no Council boycott unless it is accompanied by the boycott of Law Courts and Educational Institutions is on the face of it ridiculous. These three are in no sense interconnected. It is a truism to say that the boycott of Councils is not enough to achieve Swaraj. The same can be said of the three boycotts put together. There are so many other things which should be boycotted before Government can be expected to be paralysed. It is puerile to say that unless all those boycotts are taken up together we should not make a beginning with any.

RALLY ROUND MAHATMA.

Obviously the most effective boycott is that of Government services in any shape or form. Can it be pretended that the boycott of the Services can be undertaken to-day with any success? The Law Courts and educational institutions stand more or less on the same footing and little success can be expected in those boycotts at the start. We have selected the Council boycott to begin with, because it is inseparably connected with Independence and civil disobedience. You cannot break laws and at the same time remain members of Legislatures who pass those laws. It is a pity that the fascination of councils should prevent some Congressmen from visualising what Mr. Jayakar truly characterises as "the farcical spectacle of Congressmen proclaiming Independence yet coveting their seats in the Legislatures." Let us be practical men if we want to go about our business in right earnest. The campaign of civil disobedience like any other campaign needs caution and consolidation at every step. Those who would have a parallel Government instituted at once wish to begin at the wrong end. This is no time for hair-splitting arguments. One need of the hour is perfect discipline. I appeal to all Congressmen to rally under the standard of Mahatma Gandhi and like true soldiers implicitly obey the commands of their General."—Free Press.

RECONSTRUCTION OF HISTORY.

—:o:—

Historic Shrines At Supedi.

(From A Correspondent.)
GONDAL, Jan. 6.

Consistently with the policy of preserving ancient monuments universally acknowledged to be of inestimable value in reconstructing the eventful past of Kathiawar, His Highness Sir Bhagwatsinhji Bahadur, Maharaja of Gondal, has sanctioned Rs. 4.000 for repairs and renewals in the ancient shrines of Morli Manohar and Revnath at Supedi which were twice visited by the Maharaja Saheb prior to his return to Gondal the other day. The shrines were under construction from the Samvat year 1844 to the Samvat year 1854, a thick curtain being kept between the two temples to prevent the masons and sculptors engaged on constructing the Ravnath temple from observing the workmanship of their confreres employed by Jagjivan Jivram, a Modh Brahmin, who was, according to a well-authenticated legend, directed by the Goddess of Wealth appearing to him in a dream twice over to remove the treasure buried at Khakhavi near Manavadar.

The consecration ceremony was attended among others present by ten thousand Modh Brahmins hailing from 25 places, who were fed for seven days and given dakshina of a gold mohur each. Jagu Modh did not forget the covers and ordered a water trough at Supedi to be filled to overflowing with ghee. On hearing some bantering remarks made by the Brahmins, Jagu Modh fed them for two more days and distributed five koris per head as dakskhina. The temples are situated on a solid foundation, fifteen feet high, and are watered by the river Utavali flowing to the west and by the two rivulets (or voklas) named Dharia and Jhanzmeria flowing to the east of the sanctuaries, one of which, namely Revnath temple being built by Anandji, Kamlakar, uncle of Jagu Modh, who brought the Shivlinga from the river Reva (Nerbudda). True to its traditions of broadminded charities the Gondal State made over 400 bighas of land to the founders of the shrines to enable them and their successors to meet the costs of upkeep.

Rugby—Following the Christmas season, a large increase in unemployment is notified by the Ministry of Labour. On December 30th, the total number of unemployed was 1,510,200. This was 206,643 more than on December 16th.—B. O. W.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

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CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. Jan. 9th to 6 a. m. Jan. 10th 1930.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

NEED FOR REVIEW OF POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. Fenner Brockway's Appeal To Mr. Benn.

INDIA DEBATE IN COMMONS.

The following is the continuation of the speeches made in Parliament on December 18, in the debate on the political situation in India:—

Mr. Brockway continuing said:—It seems to me, on this issue of political prosecution, two developments are necessary if the attitude of co-operation which is beginning to show itself is to be encouraged. The first is that there should be a limitation of the prosecutions to violence, or to incitement to violence. During the past year there have been twice as many prosecutions of this character as there were last year. I welcome the fact that, since the Viceroy's Declaration, their number has decreased, though I regret to say there have been a few instances. I know it may be argued that strong language, quite apart from attempts to incite to violence, may endanger safety, but if strong language or incitement to violence endangers safety, that is the strongest possible indictment of the system of administration in which that kind of public opinion exists. The second thing that I suggest as essential is that there should be a review of the cases now in prison. That review, it seems to me, should cover two categories of offenders. It should cover old offenders who have been in prison for a very considerable time, and it should cover those who are in prison only for the expression of political opinion on the lines I have outlined.

RECOMMENDATION FOR RELEASE.

As far as the first is concerned I would particularly draw attention to the recommendation of the Punjab Jails Committee, an official committee of the Punjab Government, which recommended that there should be a release of the Lahore conspiracy prisoners of 1915, offenders imprisoned during the War who have been kept in prison ever since, and, secondly, that there should be a release of the martial law prisoners of 1919. I urge that on the ground of the very long period of imprisonment which they have undergone. As far as political expression is concerned, I would urge that there should be a review of the cases during the last year or two, so that where there has been imprisonment for the expression of political opinion, apart from violence, those cases should be reviewed. I would put to my right hon. friend the words which have been given in an interview which appeared in the Press to-day by Pandit Malaviya, one of the most honoured of the native leaders:—

"The Indian leaders are requesting a political amnesty, but do not wish the release of men guilty of political murders and acts of violence. It is recognised that such as these must remain in prison, but it is urged that prisoners' cases should be reviewed for the purpose of releasing men imprisoned only for expressing opinions."

I would strongly urge that point of view on the Secretary of State.

The position in India is full of hope, but there is still uncertainty. In my view, the decision we take, and the decision which India takes in the next few months, will be of tremendous importance, not merely in the relations of Britain and India, but in the relations of the white and coloured races all over the world. Everywhere subject peoples have a new sense of national existence. Everywhere they are seeking education. Everywhere they are seeking political and economic liberty. There is no force on earth that can prevent that movement of liberty from ultimately reaching its achievement. The problem that is before us is whether that achievement is to be reached by our recognising and encouraging it or by the maintenance of domination, followed by rebellion. The decision we reach in relation to India in the next few months will be a decision which will have tremendous influence upon the whole of that vast problem in the immediate future.

NEW FORCES AT WORK.

There are to-day new forces at work in India which are of much greater significance than the mere demand for political emancipation. They are forces which are demanding cultural emancipation, spiritual emancipation, and economic emancipation. India has been described as dormant. To-day India is the most renascent nation in the face of the whole world. Anyone who goes to India finds it in a ferment of new ideas, finds social reform movements, educational reform movements, women's movements, movements for the equality of the various castes rising up in a degree which we can little recognise here. That Indian movement for women's liberty is absolutely irresistible. The issue before the House is whether, with our responsibilities and with our opportunities, we shall co-operate with that movement of liberty and allow its expression which will not bring it into conflict with this country. I want, in conclusion, to say a word to my own friends in India. They have reason to be suspicious and to doubt, but I know the new spirit that is finding expression in our own Government at home and in the Viceroy. I beg the Indian people to respond to that spirit and I beg our own Government to be courageous in its expression.

Mr. Horrabin: I beg to second the motion.

I realise, as my hon. friend said he did, the fact that any words used in this House on a subject like this may have repercussions far away, and that it is incumbent on anyone speaking on this subject here to choose his words very carefully, and with a due sense of responsibility. I hope that from that far and away most important point of view I shall not offend. I want to express, I believe in the name of the majority of members of the House, satisfaction at the evidence of the desire of considerable bodies of Indian opinion to co-operate in the solution of the constitutional problem in India, and to express satisfaction equally at the very clear evidence of a new spirit on the part of the Government of India, that new spirit which was expressed so finely in the Viceroy's declaration, with its frankly expressed desire to break through the webs of mistrust which have lately clogged the relations between India and Great Britain, that same new spirit which the Secretary of State voiced so clearly and unequivocally in the House a short time ago. We on this side, at all events, are not surprised that the evdence of that new spirit should come soon from this Government when we remember the words used by the Prime Minister only last year in presiding over the British Commonwealth Labour Conference in London. He said:—

"I hope that within a period of months rather than years there will be a new Dominion added to the Commonwealth of our nations, a Dominion of another race, a Dominion that will find self-respect as an equal within this Commonwealth. I refer to India."

THE BIRKENHEAD TONE.

In that sense this is not surely a new spirit at all—not even as new as 1917. The Act of 1833, passed while still the East India Company ruled, and the Royal Proclamation of 1858 both quite clearly declared for equality of opportunity for the people of India, and some of the very best servants of the Crown who have worked in India, men like Sir Thomas Mason of Madras, or Lord Bentinck or Lord Elgin, distinguished servants of this country in India, have always admittedly and professedly worked for that ultimate goal of equality of opportunity and fellow-citizenship under the British Crown of the two races. That Birkenhead tone to which the Secretary of State referred was indeed a retrogression to the spirit and the attitude of the men who a century and a half ago lost the American colonies to this country. I do not know whether that eighteenth century attitude could have been more clearly expressed than it was on one occasion by the Noble Lord the late Home Secretary when he used these words:—

"We do not hold India for the Indians. We hold it as the finest outlet for British goods in general and Lancashire goods in particular. We conquered it by the sword and by the sword we should hold it."

The same Noble Lord characterised as "cant" any other view. That is a fine expression of the 18th century attitude. One might almost suggest that a much earlier century, in fact a pre-Christian century, is characteristic of an utterance of that sort. Words uttered in a spirit such as that have resulted in an entire lack of trust, or, to use the Viceroy's words, in "webs of mistrust in India." It is hardly surprising that such words should have led to that result. It is a fact, and we all know it, that not merely the so-called extremists in India but the great bodies of Liberals, Independents and Moderates to-day manifest that same distrust in the British Government as their more left-wing fellows. I will quote some words which I came across the other day in a periodical dealing with affairs in the East; words written by one who certainly cannot be classed as an extremist. They are taken from an article written by Sir Phiroze Sethna, a member of the Viceroy's Council of State, a leading banker and an ex-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

SIR P. C. SETHNA QUOTED.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, writing in the "Asiatic Review" quite recently, while arguing that the British connection must be maintained, says that Western influences must continue to operate, and insists on the necessity of making substantial constitutional advance, or otherwise such hostility may be created against the British connection as to imperil its continued existence. Governmental machinery, he goes on to say, must be reformed and re-adjusted so as to win for the British connection the unanimous support of the Indian people. These are not the words of an extremist or of a political agitator, they are the words of an Indian at present prominently associated with the British rule in India. I want to point to the significance of the words he chooses to use "re-adjusted so as to win for the British connection"—not to regain but

"win for the British connection the willing support of the Indian people"

I suggest that words such as those from such a man are of enormous significance as indicating the nature, extent, and depth of the distrust felt in India at the present time.

To come to the more specific point raised in the motion which has been moved by my hon. friend, that distrust has surely been made abundantly manifest by the widespread sympathy shown in India for the accused in such conspiracy trials as have recently taken place at Lahore and Meerut. Whole classes of people, and whole sections and castes of people do not spontaneously express in all sorts of ways their sympathy with violence, with outrage, with murder unless there is some very deep underlying reason for such an expression of sympathy. The very fact of the widespread character of the sympathy expressed in India in view of these cases is evidence of the nature and extent of that distrust. I want to urge upon the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for India that now surely, more than ever before, is the time for the clear manifestation of such qualites as vision and courage on the part of the Government in relation to India. I want to urge that some quite unmistakable gesture, some definite act which would symbolise the new spirit to which he has pledged himself and to which the Viceroy has pledged himself in regard to India affairs; that there should be some definite act or gesture which should make that abundantly clear to the Indian people. It would be good statesmanship at this time and would repay this country and the men responsible for it a hundred-fold.

AMNESTY FOR PRISONERS.

I want to remind hon. gentlemen on this side of the House that the party to which they belong has always quite clearly and quite definitley stood for an amnesty for political prisoners in India, and that only two years ago, at the annual conference of this party, a resolution was unanimously adopted asking for the release of all political offenders who were in Indian prisons. I want to make it clear, as the mover of this motion has already done, that in making that appeal we are not appealing, any more than our fellows at that party conference were appealing, for any less rigorous treatment of clear cases of violence or of clear and definite incitement to violence. We are asking that there should be very careful consideration, indeed very careful reconsideration, of every case which involves merely freedom of political expression and free expression of political opinion. This is a vital matter at the present time. I can think of nothing for which we ought to pray more in relaton to this particular problem than that we should win the good-will of the Indian National Congress and their support for this policy of co-operation. Is it conducive to the gaining of that support from the National Congress that a member of the executive committee of that body, numbering only some nine or ten men, is in prison on a charge of this kind? I do not want to allude to whole lists of cases, though it would be perfectly easy to do so, illustrating the kind of cases we are asking should be reconsidered and treated differently in future in order to help to break away from this web of mistrust.

CASE OF MR. R. CHATTERJI.

I should like to refer to a case that has been mentioned more than once in this House—the case of Mr. Ramananda Chatterji, the editor of a monthly leading English journal. There appeared a book entitled "India in Bondage", by an American missionary. That book was published in serial form and ran through that journal for a period of two years. It then appeared in book-form early this year, and no steps were taken. But on a second edition being issued, the publisher, Mr. Chatterji, was arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, or pay a fine of 1,000 rupees under Regulation 124-A. I understand that at the trial the prosecuting counsel, or probably the defending counsel, read from the book certain passages quoted from the writings of the present Prime Minister, and the magistrate informed counsel that if the present Minister had used or written those words in India he would have been liable to prosecution for sedition. I understand that the writer of the book, the American missionary in question, has offered to withdraw the book as a whole if any critic can point to serious mis-statements of fact or even to exaggerated statements. It is that sort of thing which we feel is helping in no small measure to exacerbate that distrust which is making so difficult a real full-hearted co-operation at the present time. I might mention the fact that a list of books has been published in this country as having been banned by the police in one district in India, including poetic works of a Poet Laureate of this country and a poet who was an eminently respectable Poet Laureate, Robert Southey. I have not seen any explanation as to what particular part of Southey's works came under the police ban, but I am sure the ghost of the Poet Laureate must be anxiously awaiting some explanation.

PLETHORA OF SENTENCE.

I take up one page of a newspaper and glance across the headings at the top of it. It is a page of an Indian newspaper published in English: "A religious preacher sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment." Two columns afterwards: "A professor sentenced one year's rigorous imprisonment." In the next column: "What is sedition? Editor sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment." I do not want to touch on the details of those cases, but I wish to urge that almost all of them—although there may be facts which do not come out in newspaper reports—are definitely cases in which the question of the legitimate expression of political opinion arises, and in regard to which the question of incitement to violence or murder produced long legal arguments during trial. We ask that in cases of that sort the benefit of the doubt should be given to the prisoner rather than against him. We urge that at all costs there should be avoided the sort of deadlock which comes about by one side regarding as necessarily innocent every person charged and the other side regarding as necessarily guilty every person charged.

I want to touch on the particular point of view in relation to this question which has a special appeal to my hon. friends on this side of the House. There is in this country, up and down the movement with which members on this side of the House are associated, much anxiety and apprehension as to the freedom of trade union organisation and trade union propaganda in India. The workers of this country feel that these fundamental rights of the workers in every country in the world must be very carefully safeguarded and that, in circumstances such as have obtained in India hitherto, those elementary rights of the working classes, nowhere more needed than in India, should be free from the suggestion that they themselves are seditious. I stress the side that arises out of this view of the question, and emphasise what I am sure many hon. members must feel, as I do, that important as the political issues in India are, they are entirely overshadowed, or will be over-shadowed, by the tremendous economic issues.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN MASSES.

We are conscious of the appalling condition of the great mass of the people in India. We remember that that mass represents something like one-fifth of the total population of the world. We know something, from first-hand knowledge of our fellows who have been out there and have seen it, of the utter degradation of the industrial conditions in some of the important centres of India. We realise the danger of those low standards to our European standards. We realise, as human beings, the danger of a vast population so lacking in stamina, so lacking in the possibility of resistance to disease, that they may at any time become a sort of distributing plague centre for the rest of the world. That is the situation in India that is of more importance than any other to those of us who are associated with the working class movement, and I urge on the Secretary of State that, in order to meet that terribly urgent problem, nothing should be left undone to ensure the maximum of good-will on the part of those involved in the solution. We welcome the pledges which the Viceroy and the Secretary of State have given, and we urge the Secretary of State and the Government to make it still clearer to the peoples of India that a new spirit has arisen and a new era of real co-operation has dawned.

(To be continued.)

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OUR BERLIN LETTER.

UNEXPECTED RESULTS OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(By GUNTHER GERICKE.)

BERLIN, Dec. 14.

For practical purposes it is customary in Germany to arrange, whenever possible, the dates of the various parliamentary and municipal elections in such a way as to make them coincide with one another. The elections, however, recently held in the federal states of Prussia, Saxony and Hesse, were exclusively devoted to municipal interests. Thus, the citizens of Berlin proceeded to the ballot box in order to elect their new Municipal Council—a body charged with the task of administering the public affairs of a city numbering nearly five million inhabitants. A series of disagreeable incidents in connection with that administration—all of which took place in the course of the last few months—had agitated the public mind, and this agitation had been reflected in the popular press. Nevertheless, there was very little visible excitement, either on the eve of the poll or on election day itself. The moderate parties indulged in a little bit of mild propaganda of their own; and the extremist organization at both ends—the brown shirts of the National Socialists on the one hand and the "Red Front" of the Communists on the other—gave themselves up to a little flag-waving. On the whole, however, the day passed off very quietly; and as the weather was anything but fine, the percentage of those who took the trouble to record their votes was considerably less than had been anticipated. In some districts the moderate parties fared rather badly, whilst the extremists on the right and on the left improved their respective positions to such an extent that together they will occupy more than one-third of all the seats in the new Municipal Council. The situation thus created is probably unique in the municipal history of Berlin. The middle parties are divided against themselves, and the extremist parties take up an anti-parliamentary attitude altogether. Hence, it is scarcely likely that a working majority can be formed one way or another or that the new Council will be able to do any constructive work. Such a condition will be untenable in the long run; and it may become necessary for the executive organs of the Government to take over the control of municipal affairs in conformity with existing constitutional provisions. Self-government was conferred upon the cities and towns of Prussia more than a century ago in connection with the political reforms inaugurated by Freiherr von Stein. In cases of emergency, however, the provincial governor and the Home Secretary are entitled and authorized to dissolve the municipal bodies and to cause new elections to be held. It is to be hoped that the new Council compose its differences or that, in the event of re-elections becoming necessary, it will not happen again that—as was the case this time—about a million electors refrain from recording their votes. Every Berliner ought to follow the lead of the most distinguished of his fellow-citizens, the venerable President Hindenburg, who was among the first in his constituency to proceed to the ballot box.

FESTIVAL OF DEUTSCHE SPORTPRESSE.

Once a year even the most seriously-minded among the sportsmen and sportswomen of Berlin, feel that a little relaxation is a good thing for them, and the festival of the Deutsche Sportpresse has been provided to satisfy any requirements they may have in this respect. The programme forms a mixture of serious displays and comic parodies. There are jockeys taking part in running competitions in which they have to clear obstacles, one of Berlin's most popular actors indulges in a boxing match with the most successful trotting specialist of the season; and prominent representatives of every branch of sports—such as tennis champions, boxers, cyclists, jockeys, etc.—engage in all sorts of competitions. On such days the Berliner Sportpalast is always crowded with enthusiastic spectators; and this year's events were no exception to the rule. The public expressed their delight at the numerous comic interludes, and were equally interested in the other items of the programme, including: Miss Sonja Henie, the Norwegian champion, on a miniature skating rink; clever displays on the modern "Rhon wheel"; some first-class motor cycle racing, and—above all—in fine work done by Miss Helene Mayer, Germany's Olympic fencing champion, who showed some admirable displays of foil fencing together with Mr. Gazerra, her teacher. The "Golden Riband" of the Verein der Deutschen Sportpresse was this year conferred on Miss Mayer, on Mr. Fritz Mozzik, the successful competitor in the "Across Europe" flight recently completed, and Mr. Schmeling the boxer, who acquired international reputation some time ago owing to the successes he achieved in the United States.

FIRST SIGNS.

The signs heralding the approach of the festive season seem to be of earlier occurrence this year than usually. We are still enjoying bright and sunny autumn weather, but a large number of shops have already made all the customary preparations for their Christmas sales. Behind the show windows there are endless displays of attractive articles eminently suitable for Christmas purchases and Christmas gifts. The big department stores specialize in exhibitions of children's toys which ought to satisfy the most extravagant desires of the little ones, whilst testifying at the same time to the efficiency of German toymakers, whose industry can look back upon a century-old tradition in several parts of the country, more especially in Bavaria and Thuringia. One such exhibition was particularly devoted to hand-carved toys made in the Erzgebirge district of Saxony, where this kind of manufacture is still highly flourishing despite the competition of the machine-made toy. Christmas pantomimes were given in several theatres, including one called "A thousand lists of things I would like to have for Christmas." It was rather a revue than a pantomime and was performed in the Grosses Schauspielhaus—a building which can accommodate more than 3,000 persons. The idea underlying it was that some "good old uncle" is delegated by Father Christmas as his representative on this earth and authorized to make, wtih the assistance of two children, as many purchases for gifts as he likes. This general theme was coordinated with various scenes and dances culled from operettas and revues of Mr. Erik Charrell, the successful manager of the Grosses Schauspielhaus. The whole affair was exceedingly well got up and met with the enthusiastic approval of the youthful spectators night after night. It is to be feared, however, that unfavourable economic position of Germany at the present time has exercised an adverse effect upon the Christmas joys of the little ones in more than one respect.

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UPLIFT OF "UN-TOUCHABLES."

—:o:—

WANTED COMMON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Tributes To Work Of Mahatma & His Band.

The Depressed Classes and and Aboriginal Tribes Committee re-assembled on Wednesday afternoon at the Council Hall and orally examined Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and several other witnesses.

In the Council of his evidence Sir Purshotamdas said it was necessary and highly desirable to find out who actually were regarded as untouchable castes by consultation with Hindu Pandits and by actual reference to records in this connection. He was aware that lately, since special recognition was given to depressed caste, there had been a tendency for various non-high caste men to style themselves as Depressed castes in the hope that they might reap the benefit of the preferential treatment.

Proceeding, the witness expressed himself against changing the nomenclature of the depressed castes; but he would aim, he added, at a policy which would do away with the idea of untouchability within the next generation or two. It was very necessary not to encourage the differentiation if it was avoidable.

WANTED COMMON PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The witness did not advocate separate schools for depressed castes but he thought that the children of these castes should be permitted to have their education in common public schools. In exceptional cases where local sentiment was too strong against this arrangement he would temporarily improvise some other methods; but the ideal to be aimed at must be common schools for all at the expense of the taxpayer. He was against the segregation of these castes and aboriginal tribes in separate boarding schools as such segregation might merely tend to confirm the differentiation against these castes and tribes.

Sir Purshotamdas did not think that any special measures for the economic betterment of the depressed classes could be devised when there was so much unemployment amongst other classes. To his mind the main remedy was to improve the earning capacity of these people and no special steps in this connection could be taken to favour one class as against the others.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA AND HIS BAND.

The witness paid a glowing tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and his band of workers for the very admirable work they were doing with a view to wipe out the scourge of untouchability from the Indian Society. He was sure that the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi for the uplift of depressed classes as a whole had had a wonderful responses and the movement could be said to have made up for at least 20 years' progress owing to Mahatma Gandhi's great advocacy of the removal of untouchability. In this connection Sir Purshotamdas made a highly appreciative reference to the admirable work which Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar was doing in the South in the matter of prohibition. Whatever the political views of these national workers, he had nothing but high admiration for their noble work in connection with the removal of untouchability

The witness would certainly recommend Government to open all public buildings and institutions to depressed classes except under special circumstances in areas where there might be intense opposition. But even there he would aim at a policy by which a tactful officer could be expected to break the barriers within a period if not more than 5 to 7 years.

LOWERING OF QUALIFICATION UNDESIRABLE.

Replying to the Chairman, Sir Purshotamdas said he was in favour of admitting the depressed classes teachers to common schools. That could be tried in places where objection to this arrangement was not intense. He was of opinion that the lowering of qualification for any special class for public service, was not at all a desirable thing. He would not, however, object to a depressed class candidate being given preference in the case of equal qualifications. He was against any invidious distinction on the score of any particular caste or community.

SALVATION OFFICIAL'S EVIDENCE.

The Committee then examined Lieut.-Commissioner Ewens of the Salvation Army. The witness, in his evidence, stated that ever since the Salvation Army commenced operations in this Presidency, i.e. since 1882, its officers aided by their soldiers had been actively engaged in tht work of improving the condition of the depressed classes ttemporally morally and spiritually. To-day 700 Salvation Army officers among whom about 50 were Europeans were working for the uplift of there classes in 1,250 centres in Gujerat and Maharasthtra. With the money donated by friends the Army had about 20 agricultural wells constructed for the benefit of depressed classes and aboriginal tribes in Gujerat.

The medical work of the Army, the witness proceeded, originally intended to meet the needs of the untouchables, had become most popular among people of all castes and creeds. It consisted of a good sized General Hospital with special wards for eyes and maternity cases with accommodation for 70 indoor patients. The outpatients numbered more than 20,000 per annum.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The witness advocated starting special schools for depressed classes boys where the ordinary educational facilities were denied to them. He asserted that the persons originally belonging to the depressed classes but who had embraced Christian Faith later on refused to be styled as "depressed classes" and were making efforts mainly by their industry to rise above the prejudices which made themselves mainfest in most of the villages. In a majority of cases converts to Christianity were no longer looked upon as "untouchables."

"DALIT VARGA."

Mr. Govindji Keshavji Chavan of Bombay who was examined next suggested that the untouchable classes should be known hereafter as "Dalit Varga" or "Suppressed Classes". He was against starting of separate schools for the boys belonging to depressed classes. Instead, he advocated common public schools manned by teachers of both depressed and other classes.

Talking about the untouchability among depressed classes "inter se", the witness recommended that high class Hindus should throw open their schools and wells to the lowest untouchables such as Bhangis so that their example would be followed by "higher untouchables". Until such a day arrived there should be separate wells and schools for "lower untouchables". There should be a special officer to guard the interests of the depressed classes.

The Committee then examined the Superintendent of the Depressed Class Boarding, Jalgaon, and then rose for the day.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

statesmen and legislators; we want industrious husbandmen."

FAITHFULLY FOLLOWED ADVICE

Mr. Digby's comment on the above passage is:—"What Mr. Thackeray urged, nearly every Viceroy, every Governor, every Lieutenant-Governor, every Chief-Commander, aided by their respective subordinates, has consolidated into concrete facts. In so doing they have brought India to its present condition, so far as its native inhabitants are concerned of national, mental and social degradation. An Act of Parliament with sonorous words as to equal treatment, words of Magna Charta strength, are so much waste paper in the presence of the gospel which Thackeray preached in 1807, and which James Mill, unashamedly, reiterated in 1831. It almost passes credence that one with the intellectual and political advantages possessed by James Mill should, apparently after due consideration, have urged the keeping of the Indian people in a condition of subjection, and even to argue that they would be the better for such subjection. He did this, however, and did it, too, with an effrontery which, in these days of smooth phrases and periphrasatic disguises, appears brutal. The majority of Anglo-Indians and Britons, who take any interest in India, still think as James Mill thought and spoke. The difference is that Mill was frank; the others are disingenuous. He said exactly what he meant; they are past masters in the use of language which deceives."

SYRIAN NATIONALISTS.

—:o:—

Conference In Damascus.

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo publishes the following message from Beirut:—

"Efforts to solve the Syrian question have temporarily been suspended. M. Briand came to Beirut, and interviewed M. Pouset for a long time. The outcome of the conversations is not yet known."

The Syrian Nationalists will convene a conference in Damascus to discuss the present political situation, and the problem of the Representative Deputation to Europe.

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MOVE FOR 'ASIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Mrs. Margaret Cousin's 'Appeal.

The following statement is issued by Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins on Women's Indian Association:—

Each Continent of the world has its own distinctive characteristics—Europe,—Asia,—America—what different feelings they call up in our minds! Asia, which contains more than half the population of the world, is utterly different from Latin and Teutonic Europe, or futurist young, America. Each has its gift for the world. Each must retain its individuality for the enrichment of human unity.

The world "oriental" best expresses the quality of Asia. It calls up quietness, simplicity, agriculture rather than industrialism, arts and crafts rather than mass factory production, a realisation of Time stretching behind and before in aeons, an ever-present sense of a world of the spirit interpenetrating this world of the senses, poverty, pain, poise, patience, peace.

In the extremes of honour and of serfdom accorded to its Womanhood Asia is one. In its worship of the Family, in the hopes of the here and the hereafter, that it places in the Child, in its marriage codes, in its illiteracy, in its present renaissance Asia is one.

The tides of Western influence are pouring in on the oriental woman from all sides. They are already putting a modernist vencer over Japan. They have swept away cultural landmarks of Turkestan women. They seek to cast a glamour over India. The power to sift what is essential, what is appropriate for Asia from this surging life can only be wisely gained if Asia as Asia gets together to review her own uniqueness, if she takes stock of her own assets of civilisation.

ASIA'S HERITAGE.

How can Asia's gifts be preserved? By bringing together the closed custodians of her inherent life, the women of Asia, that they may discuss their own cultural problems, and through a better knowledge of their fundamental differences from women of other lands may the more valuably be able to solve their difficulties, appreciate at its legitimate value the interchange of gifts from other lands and through keener appreciation of human relationships be the better fitted to preserve the peace of the world. It is essential that they meet face to face to know their common heritage, so that they may become self-conscious of the spiritual gifts with which they can serve the world.

The women of India have already experienced the inspiration of gathering together from all parts of India, and have realised the power of united service of the needs of this country The women who met at the Women's Pan-Pacific Conference in Honolulu joined the hands of East and West. Women of Europe have many times rejoiced in their solidarity. The women of the Americas made vital contacts in their Pan-American Conference—but Asia lags behind in unified self-consciousness.

Cannot Bharatamata, Mother India, the foster mother of Asia's cultures, the caravanserai of Islam from the West, of the Aryan from the north, of the Buddhist returning from the East, cannot she call her daughters to her shores so that in a joint family they may review their oriental qualities and defects; organise the first for their own and world service; strengthen one another by understanding, knowledge of data, interchange of experience; remedy the evils of their illiteracy, their high death-rate, their infant mortality, their unequal, national status. Such a union of Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Burmese, Javanese, Indian, Afghan, Tibetan, Arabian, Persian, Turkish, Jewish and other Asian women can be brought together if a loving, wise, call to unity is sent forth bravely, strongly, unselfishly. Through such a Conference of Asian women more easily than in any other way can oriental gifts of spiritual consciousness, the fundamental value of the family, the holiness of Motherhood, the restfulness of simplicity, the happiness of unselfish service, be organised and made available for the helping of humanity.

Shall not we awakened and unified women in Indian invite the representatives of all the Asian family to meet in this focal, magnetic point of Asia as soon as possible? Honolulu will see another Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in August 1930, and in China in 1932. Let us plan for an All-Asian Women's Conference for 1931.

Offers of co-operation with this proposal, and opinions and suggestions concerning it are requested to be sent to Mrs. Cousins, International Representative of the Women's Indian Association, Pantheon, Gardents, Egmore, Madras, who is willing to undertake the preliminary organisation of the Conference if sufficient approval of it is expressed.

"NOTHING NEGLECTED."

—:o:—

The 'Bombay Chronicle' *Congress Number 1929.*

The "Indian Daily Mail writes."

There is a plethora of reading matter, both of the interesting and *instructive variety, in the Congress* Number of 1929 of the "Bombay Chronicle". The Congress Number *contains over twenty-five articles* on subjects of topical interest *contributed* by well-known writers. *Though, as might be expected,* there is a preponderance of contri*butions on political subjects,* the interests of the general reader are not totally ignored. S. Satya*murthi explains the creed of the* Congress and points out why, declaration of Independence is necessary. Ragini Devi *discusses the* comparative merits of Eastern and *Western systems of music and* draws some thought-provoking conclusions on a subject of live importance. Mr. K. H. Vakil invites attention to the pernicious priestcraft influences on Art in India. The Palestine question is discussed at some length by Arthur Field and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has some valuable information to give of the Negro toilers of Africa. There are other articles, covering a wide range of subjects, and from politics to sex, nothing is neglected.

The illustrations in the Congress Number are carefully selected so as to be representative of modern tendencies in Indian Art. The progressive movement in the Art of "Greater India" is well illustrated by a series of pensketches by Manindra Gupta. The illustrations form an attracive feature of the Congress Number which is a very creditable production.

"MUSLIM PUBLICITY" IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I ask your courtesy *to contradict what seemingly* appears to be a false impression given by Dr. Suhrawardy *on his arrival in India?* From reports to hand he seems to think that *for "Muslim Publicity"* a new organisation should be started. *Whilst I have no objection* to this, as the more the merrier, if *organised on a proper basis,* I strongly resent his remarks which *imply that no such organisation* already exists.

Dr. Suhrawardy knows that the Western Islamic Association *does* not receive one penny from India, yet maintains an Islamic Infor*mation Bureau,* gives assistance to Muslims all over the world in *matters of educational enquiries,* business affairs, and that it *receives from its affiliated Societies* and its Branches news from *all parts, which it, in turn,* transmits again. It is in *daily cable communication with* the U. S. A., Mexico, Ceylon and *other parts, that its letter-bag is* very heavy. In fact, volunteers not only do the whole Press work here, but supply gratis the whole of the Muslim world with news. *All this is in addition to holding* meetings, conducting Namaz and *"Janaaza" services, travelling* the length and breadth of the country, organising isolated Muslim communities in all parts of the West, and working day and night for the Muslim cause.

It comes as a shock to us to read that Dr. Suhrawardy, who was making himself ill whilst working all the time in his room for the Central Committee, hence helping us not a jot in any shape or form, suddenly comes out with suggestions for "Publicity". I am inclined to think that overwork has strained his mental capacities. At all events, let him now tell the Indian public the truth, and acknowledge the vast work done by the Association. Our work goes on year after year, without a single pice from India, and whether a dozen Suhrawardies come and go or not.—Yours, etc.,

ABDULLA DAY.
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KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

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Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
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OPTICIANS
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SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

January 8.

S.S. Boepat, Shycorm, Amsterdam.

S.S. Shuja, Rodgers, Porebunder.

DEPARTURES.

January 9.

S.S. Heijin Maru, Suyouki, Kobe.

S.S. Mobile City, Roostad, Calcutta.

LOADING.

January 8.

Steamer Ganges Maru for Kobe.

Steamer Sumatra Maru for Kobe.

Steamer Burjora for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Shuja for Jeddah.

Steamer Akbar for Jeddah.

Steamer Garada for Rangoon.

S.S. Boepat:—The T M Co's steamer Boepat arrived in harbour yesterday from Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

S.S. Shuja:—The T M Co's steamer Shuja arrived in harbour yesterday from Porebunder with ballast.

S.S. Heijin Maru:—The O S K steamer Heijin Maru will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Mobile City:—The M M Co's steamer Mobile City will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

S.S. Sirsa, M.M. & Co. From Calcutta:—2261 bags rice, 55 bags cardimoms, 50 bags chiraitoo, 509 bags betel nuts, 240 bags wax, 65 bags tiles, 1190 tons coal, 1880 bales gunnies, 290 bales jute twine, 200 bales H. cloth, 26 bales wool, 4489 chests tea, 100 cases brandy, 93 cases cotton waste, 17 cases stationery, 10 cases machinery, 93 cases medicine, 30 cases allumi-nium circles, 38 cases provision, 24 cases hardware, 17 drums dyes, 10 drums vermouth, 100 drums brandy 855 tons empty drums, 300 nos pans 2049 nos pipes and fitting, 120 coils ropes.

S.S. Varsova, M.M. & Co. From Busrah:—90 bags edra, 74 bags beams, 79 bags moong, 2363 bags wheat, 26391 bags dates, 257 bags dari seeds, 52 bags harlaman, 70 bags wash, 50 bags almond kernals, 17 bags almonds, 182 bags poppy seeds, 37 bags khoskhas seeds.

From Karachi:—40 bags fish, 100 bags gram, 45 bags gram shell.

S.S. Ranpura, M. M. & Co. From London:—40 cases barley, 10 cases starch, 106 cases fans, 30 cases corks, 127 cases castor oil, 16 cases glass ware, 10 cases E'ware, 311 cases newspaper, 40 cases sousages, 73 cases springs, 12 cases boot polish, 33 cases soap, 68 cases thinan, 100 bdles Y.M. sheets, 948 bdles mill board dises, 38 cases vinegar, 289 cases wine, 150 cases beer, 10 cases cordials, 240 cases grapes, 35 cases typewriter, 827 drums varnish, 80 drums chemicals, 989 drums paint, 19 drums chease, 166 drums whisky, 94 cases biscuits, 22 cases cigarettes, 380 cases gin, 20 cases wool, 121 cases provision, 130 cases cud• goods, 74 cases paper, 516 cases medicine, 27 cases furniture, 25 cases mineral water, 194 cases O'stores, 48 cases accumulator, 74 cases paper, 584 bars silver.

From Amsterdam:—90 cases beer, 100 cases cheese, 52 cases milk, 20 cases glycerine, 240 cases clour stews.

From Bardeaux:—181 cases brandy, 22 cases preserves, 34 cases liquor, 119 cases wine.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Steamer for London:—11 bales animal skin M Sidick & Co; 57 bales animal skin P M Hassam; 50 bales animal skin A H I. Thaira; 19 bales animal skin M A Ladha; 2 bales animal skin H R Rehmanbhai and Co.; 7 bales animal skin R Meherally & Sons; 5 bales cotton and woollen carpets R Meherally & Sons; 2 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros.; 20 cwts cardamoms A H A H Maiji & Co.; 1000 cwts kurdiseed and 2000 cwts linseed Rall Bros.

For Marseilles:—33 cwts hema leaves, Grindley & Co.; 4000 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwts groundnut seeds Birla Bros.

For Varna:—16 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—231 bales cotton thread waste M Chandulal & Co.; 61 bales wool raw D Sassoon & Co.; 500 cwts myrabollams C Kisanlal & Co.

For Glasgow:—144 cwts stones of empty htds., and 90 cwts heads of empty htds. Shineer & Co.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

During the week ended 4th inst the total mortality 537 was 53 more than in the preceding week, the death rate registered was 21.5. These figures compare favourably with those for the 1st week of 1929 when the mortality was 574 and death rate 23.0 and with those for the corresponding week during the preceding quinquennium 1925-1929 when the average mortality was 551 and death rate 22.3

Out of the total deaths 133 were among infants under one year of age Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Smallpox caused 24 attacks (including 1 imported) and 15 deaths during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 532 as against 536 for the 1st week of 1929 and 492 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1925-1929).

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

—:o:—

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bomby.)

Bombay, Jan. 8.

KHADI		Rs.	a.	p.
Textile	per lb.	0	11	9
Century	,,	0	11	6
Karimbhoy	,,	0	10	0
Gold Mohor	,,	0	11	3
Moon	,,	0	11	9
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)				
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 per lb.		0	14	6
Century 6404-8705 per lb.		0	15	0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0	14	3
Pehlad	,,	0	14	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0	14	6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0	14	0
Daud Sahib	,,	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.				
Rachael Mill	per lb.	0	15	0
David	,,	0	15	0
Moon	,,	0	15	0
Phoenix	,,	0	15	0
Jam	,,	0	14	0
Apollo	,,	0	15	0
LONG CLOTH x Quality				
David	,,	0	14	0
Swan Finlay	,,	0	15	0
Apollo	,,	0	14	0
Gold Mohor	,,	0	14	6
Century	,,	0	14	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 in.				
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0	13	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	13	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	13	6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	13	6
Tata Mill (Darji)		0	14	0
Sakuntla	,,	0	13	6
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0	12	6
Pehlad (Siwala)	,,	0	13	3
Rachael	,,	0	13	6
David	,,	0	13	3
Maher	,,	0	13	6
Kachhwa	,,	0	13	0
Moon	,,	0	13	3
LEPAD.				
Spring	,,	0	13	6
Textile	,,	0	13	6
Century	,,	0	13	3
David	,,	0	14	0
Apollo	,,	0	14	6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	per lb	1	0	0
Textile (Bycycle)	,,	0	15	6
Jacob	,,	0	15	6
David	,,	0	14	3
Century	,,	0	15	9
Moon Mill	,,	0	15	9
3732 Moon	,,	0	15	6
3842 Mayer	,,	0	15	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.				
Spring (balance)	,,	0	15	0
Textile (Bycyle)	,,	0	14	6
Century	,,	0	14	9
Jacob	,,	0	14	6
Moon Mill	,,	0	14	9
1386 Tata	per piece	2	14	0
David	,,	0	14	3
GIN COLOURED—				
A 1515 Tulsidas	,,	11	6	0
B 1515 Ratilal	,,	12	4	0
MARKIN JAPAN—				
4488	,,	11	12	0
8383	,,	8	10	0
38	,,	8	14	0
9898	,,	9	8	0
8015	,,	8	6	0
9797	,,	8	8	0
6300	,,	9	2	0
44000	,,	8	12	0
Peech	,,	10	15	0
BLACK CHECK—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	8	10	0
SALITA—				
Tata	Per lb.	0	14	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	13	9
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanta	,,	1	1	0
Victoria	,,	1	0	3
Phoenix		1	1	6
Framji	,,	1	1	0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA— Yards 5 to 9				
China	,,	0	15	9
Moon	,,	0	15	9
Phoenix	,,	0	15	9
Maher	,,	0	15	9
Simplex	,,	0	15	0
Yards 10.				
China	,,	0	15	6
Moon	,,	0	15	6
Phoenix	,,	0	15	6
Maher	,,	0	15	6
Simplex	,,	0	15	0

Dr. Rama Rao Against Council Boycott.

—:o:—

But Respects Congress Mandate.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Dr. U. Rama Rao has tendered the resignation of his membership of the Council of State. In statement he says:—I am as staunch and sincere a believer in the Council Programme as the no-changers are in their campaign against untouchability and prohibition and khaddar and I consider it a great misfortune that the Congress should have decided to boycott the Councils at a critical juncture in the history of this unhappy land. We owe it to constituents to protect them during this period of transition from any reactionary legislation that may be passed by a body of legislators closely allied or always at the beck and call of the bureaucracy and this is rendered impossible by the Congress keeping aloof from Councils in the interest of discipline. However, the mandate must be respected.—A. P

Rugby—The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. Hugh Pattison Macmillan, King's Counsel, to be a "Court of enquiry" to investigate the dispute regarding wages in the wool and allied textile trades in the Northern Counties —B. O. W.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 8.

B. C. RATE:
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29-32 January.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 February.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 March.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32. February.
Banks Buying 3 Mar. 1/6 7/32 March.

NEW YORK:—

B C. Rate T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275 1/4
Banks Buying T T 274

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D. D. 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T T 134 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/2

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D D 110 1/4

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D 135 3/4

SINGAPORE:

Banks Selling D D 155 3/8

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 90 1/8.

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 4.87 1/8 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/0 5/32 8th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 7/8 7th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 7th inst.
London/Belgium 34.936 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.12 7th inst.
London/Italy 93.15 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 6th inst. £4-4-11 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 5/8 6th inst. 20 11/16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 9/16 6th inst. 20 1/2 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 45 6th inst. 44 7/8 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 1/4 per cent. 6th inst. 4 1/8 per cent. 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 1/4 per cent. 4 1/8 per cent 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £17-1/2.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £116.
National Bank £43-1/2.
Eastern Bank £5-3/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86.
Conversion Loan £74-5/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £98-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £49-1/2.
Indian Stock, 3 per cent Sterlins Loan £51-3/4.
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £61-3/4.
Consols £53-1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent £100-1/2.
Victory Bonds 6 per cent £91-5/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 7.

Demand Bills 486.87

LONDON PRODUCE

—:o:—

London, Jan. 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £7-15-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £15-15-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton —
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £17-7-6.

LINSEED.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan. £22-13-9.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers April-May £20-10-0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Jan.-Feb. £19-0-0.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan. £22-12-6.

—:o:—

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 7.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot 9-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 7.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41-3/8
T.T. Amsterdum on London	12.08-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	37.50
T.T. Milan on London	93.16
T.T. Berne on London	25.12
T.T. Paris on London	123.91
T.T. London on Prague	164.70

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F. Calcutta:—
Jan.-March, per cwt. Sellers 11/1-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan.-March, per cwt. Sellers 11/2-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan.-March, per cwt. Sellers 11/3-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 7.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed Lb. Spot Sellers 7-5/8d.

DECLINE IN LIVERPOOL WHEAT

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Despite the warning issued by the U. S. Federal Farm Board to reduce acreage, the market ruled quiet on increased selling pressure. The fundamental situation of Wheat is sound but at present there is less disposition to buy. While purchases are advisable in easier markets we do not look any material improvement in the near future. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.	
March	9.6-3/4—2-1/8d.
May	9.7/8—1-7/8d.
July	9.9—2

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.	dollars.
March	1.27-3/4—1-3/4
May	1.31-3/8—1-3/4
July	1.31-3/4—7-1/2

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.	
February	19.64+.05
March	79.74—

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Wheat May 7-7-9.
Wheat January 7-5-3.
Linseed May 12-2-3.
Castorseed May 9-1-0.
Cottonseed 3-15-0.
Groundnuts February 9-13-0.
Teelseed January 11-2-0.
Linseed Bold Ready 13-0-0.
Linseed Small Ready 12-12-0.
Gram Punjab May 46-0-0.
Mawrased 7-12-0.
Myrabollams 22-0-0.
Poppyseed 24-8-0.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 8.

F P Bales:—
Receipts to date 7-1-30: 6974600 1929-30; 7281000 1928-29.
Receipts yesterday 7-1-30: 36000 1929-30; 44000 1928-29.
Exports to date 7-1-30: 4419000 1929-30; 5062000 1928-29.
Stock at Ports 3-1-30: 2643000 1929-30; 2334000 1928-29.
Stock at Interior Towns 3-1-30: 1477000 1929-30; 1241000 1928-29.
Stock at Liverpool 3-1-30: 918000 1929-30; 961000 1928-29.
Visible Supply 3-1-30: 6000000 1929-30 5932000 1928-29.
Quantity in Sight 3-1-30: 11763000 1929-30; 11542000 1928-29.
Quantity out of Sight 3-1-30: 7517000 1929-30; 7866000 1928-20.

TATA STEEL WORKS PRODUCTION.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of December 1929 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	64,003
Ferro-manganese	2,224
Steel Ingots	52,157
Finished steel	35,993

SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 8.

In response to a rise of 1/16d. in London Sppot Silver and a decline of 1/16d. in forward and China Cross rate being 1-11-14 in our market Posh delivery declined to Rs. 47/5. Maha declined to Rs. 46/10. At this level rise in China Cross induced buying and prices recovered. Double Option premium for Posh is As. 12/ Maha Rs. 1/10 and Fagan Rs. 2/2.

Ready	47	8	0
Posh	47	5	0
Mahoa	46	12	0
Fagan	46	12	0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS. Ex-Godown.

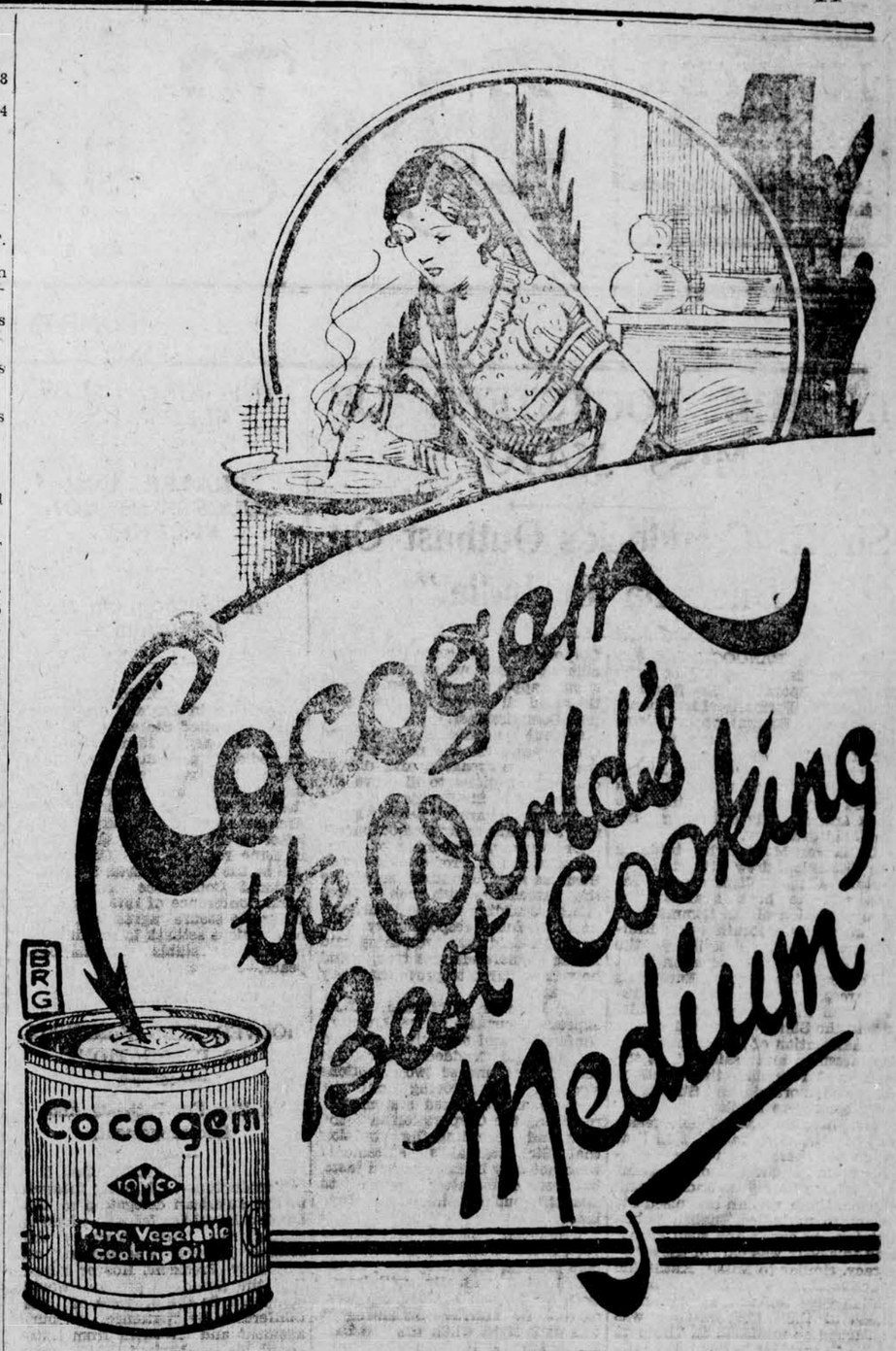
Bombay, Jan. 8

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 510/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110/ per ton.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 7.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, Cwt.:
Delivery Sellers Jan.-April 39/1-1/2.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, Cwt.:
Delivery Sellers May-Aug. 39/3.



Daily Weather Report

—:o:—

POONA, Jan. 8.

Locally heavy rain is reported from southest Madras, while a few falls have occurred in Mysore and Malabar. The western disturbance is causing clouds and rise of temperature along the Frontier.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mirjawa quarter of an inch; Cuddalore five; Negapatam four; Kodaikanal three quarters; and Cochin, Pamban, Trichinopoly and Coonoor quarter each.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to continue in southest Madras and extend in Malabar and South Deccan and along the Frontier.

Winter precipitation in Northwest India:—Indications from different factors are so conflicting that issue of forecast of w rain and snowfall of Northwest India this year is considered to be justifiable.—A. P

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 8-1-1930:

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.994 inches (.002 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .003.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees (1.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.8 degrees (0.6 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E-N-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10)) 1.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 7.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Feb. 46/3.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb Cargoes:
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. 46/9.
Wheat, South Australian Parcels:
Shipment Sellers Jan. 48/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, Nominal.

The Health of Women

Medical science and the practical experience of many thousands of physicians have proved that the Calcium needs of the body and the health of the female system *cannot be separated*.

Ill-health of the body cells is the cause of disturbance of the natural functions. The nucleus of these vital cells is entirely composed of *Calcium* (lime). Lack of Calcium is invariably at the root of the trouble.

Give your body the Calcium needed by taking Kalzana—the Calcium Food—and you will remove the cause of many complaints and secure a rapid and lasting return to health. Calcium (lime) deficiency causes irregular functioning of the internal organs, resulting in pains or profuse loss.

Start your Kalzana course to-day. Four tablets a day, for six or eight weeks, usually suffice to build up that healthy, trouble-free functioning of the system intended by Nature.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars in bottles of 75 tablets.

Kalzana

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF MISS MAYO.

Sir R. Craddock's Outbust On "Dilemma In India."

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

At yesterday's meeting of the Rangoon Coporation, Sir Reginald Craddock's (Formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Burma) book "Dilemma in India" was the subject matter of heated debate.

Member of the Burmese, Indian and Chinese communities made a united protest condemning the book and strongly criticising Sir Reginald Craddock.

U. Ba Pe, M.L.C., who initiated the discussion, drew attention to certain alleged disparaging remarks in the book against the administration of the Commissioner and the Corporation of Rangoon, the book describing the elections to the Corporation from all communities barring Europeans as farces. The speaker also referred to the memoranda submitted to the Simon Commission by the Association of Professional and Businessmen and said that the statement regarding the elections in the memoranda and Sir Reginald's book were similar.

Mr. Mirza Rafi, M.L.C., ex-President of the Corporation, said that whenever there was under consideration the question of the grant of further reforms to India, and Burma, there was an organised attempt to prejudice English public opinion to check any such grant; and this book was part of the conspiracy, similar to Miss Katherine Mayo's. If the appointment of an Indian Civil Servant as Commissioner of the Corporation was construed as unfitness on the part of the Councillors to administer the Corporation, it was for the Councillors to think out whether they should appoint such men, though they had all respect for the present Commissioner.

Several members associated themselves with the remarks of the previous speakers, and dilated on their elections to disprove the statements of Sir Reginald.

Dr. Dugal characterised Sir Reginald's remarks as a "mad outburst".

Dr. Murray, a member of the Association of Professional and Business men, admitted supplying the Association with such statements regarding the elections, and he took full responsibility for them. He said that everything said in the memoranda was true, and he was prepared to prove that they were so.

Mr. Jehangir K. Munshi, M.L.A., expressed surprise at Dr. Murray's confession, and strongly criticised Sir Reginald Craddock for his remarks. He moved two motions strongly disapproving of the "untrue and coloured statements" regarding the Corporation in the book and recording the opinion that Sir Reginald's statements were not only in extreme bad taste, but were deliberately made to misguide public opinion in England.

When the motions were put to vote, there were only a few members present, the European members having gradually withdrawn. Both motions of Mr. Munshi were carried, Dr. Murray dissenting. It was past eight when the debate concluded.—A. P.

INVOKING GOD'S BLESSINGS.

—:o:—

PRAYER FOR SUCCESS OF CONFERENCE.

Archbishop On Its Importance.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Churches in England and Wales and the United States are setting aside, January, 19th (Sunday) immediately preceding the opening of the Naval Conference, as a day of prayer and intercession for the success of the Conference. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to the Churches, says that in some respects the Conference will be the most important international Conference since the Paris Conference of 1919 and a failure to secure agreement will be a serious setback in the difficult road to a stable international peace.—Reuter.

HOOVER BIDS FAREWELL TO DELEGATION.

—:o:—

A Plea For Patience And Encouragement.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Washington—In bidding farewell to the American delegation to the London Naval Conference, which is sailing from New York by the steamer "George Washington," on Thursday, President Hoover hoped that the American people would co-operate in the progress of the Conference by "patience, encouragement and freedom from criticism". He emphasised that in view of the complexities of the problem, no quick results need be hoped for. The completion of the Conference in three or four months would itself be a great accomplishment.—Reuter.

C. P. COUNCIL RESIGNATIONS.

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(From A Corresponden.)

AKOLA, Jan. 8.

Messrs. P. B. Gole and Brijlal Biyani, both members of the Central Provinces Legislative Counhave resigned their seats in pursuance of the resolution of the Lahore Congress.

Seth Kisanlal Onkardas has also resigned his membership of the Provincial Central Cotton Committee in obedience to the resolution of the Congress.

THE LEAGUE COVENANT.

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Bringing Articles Into Line With Kellogg Pact.

INTERNATIONAL TARIFF TRUCE PROBLEM.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Rugby—Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, leaves London next Friday to represent Great Britain at the session of the Council of the League of Nations which opens at Geneva the following Monday. Great Britain will be specially interested in the outcome of the poposal made on her behalf at the Assembly of the League of Nations last September, that certain articles of the League Covenant which do not at present definitely rule out war in all circumstances, should be amended in order to bring them into line with the Kellogg Pact. One of the items on the agenda is the appointment of a committee of eleven persons to draft a report on the amendments necessary.

TARIFF TRUCE.

Another item of particular interest to this country relates to the proposal made last September by Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, for an international tariff truce for two years, pending agreement on the general reduction of tariffs. Governments were asked to state their views on this proposal before the end of 1929; and on the strength of those replies which have been received, the Council have to decide whether a Conference should be held at the earliest possible moment. There will also be a discussion on the report of the Permanent Mandates Commission, containing the observations of the Commission on the admistration of the British mandates for Iraq and the Camerons, and the New-zealand mandate for Western Samoa. This report will also give the view of the Mandates Commission on the proposal forwarded to it by the British Government last November, for the immediate appointment of a Commission to settle finally the respective claims of Jews and Muslims regarding the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.—B. O. W.

THE YOUNG PLAN & GERMANY.

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Reich Not To Make Separete Payments To U. S.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Hague—Germans, at a private meeting of the six inviting Powers, agreed that the Reich should never make separate payments to the United States, nor enter into any private Treaty with her, if payments to the allies under the Young Plan were suspended.—Reuter.

Death Of Famous Detective.

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LONDON, Jan. 7.

The death has taken place of Mr. Frank Froest, the famous British dectective. 35 years ago he arrested in the Argentine and brought to England Jabez Balfour, who received a heavy sentence for the "Liberator" frauds and later he was responsible for bringing Dr. Crippen to justice for the murder of his wife. Dr. Crippen was identified on an Atlantic liner while escaping to Canada and information of this was sent to Mr. Froest by wireless telegraphy—the first time that wireless was used to bring about the arrest of a criminal.—B. O. W.

Princess Marie Jose's Marriage Solemnised.

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LONDON, Jan. 8.

Rome.—The marriage of Prince Humbert and Princess Marie Jose was solemnised this morning.—Reuter.

INDIA'S DEFENCE.

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"FOREIGN POWER'S SUPPORT INDISPENSABLE."

Lahore Decisions Upset 3 Knight Bahadurs!

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Speaking at the Royal Empire Society on Afghanistan, Sir Hamilton Grant expressed the opinion that the Russian menace against India no longer existed. Afghans realised that to admit the Soviet force would be a national suicide.

Referring to the Indian cry for independence, Sir H. Grant emphasised the danger that virile tribesmen would not be slow to swoop down on India if the defence of the country was weakened. Without the support of a great Power the defence of the country would collapse, and in the words of Pertap Singh, there would not be a virgin or a rupee left between Peshawar and Calcutta.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, who presided, pointed out that the defence of the frontier depended on our own strength, adding that the Pathans would not rely on the League of Nations to defend their country.

Sir Harcourt Butler laid stress on the enormous debt the Empire owed to political officers and soldiers who protected the Frontier. India had apparently forgotton the dangers to which she would always be exposed. He could only explain the "recent ravings at Lahore" as due to complete ignorance of the facts of the frontier situation.

Mrs. Underhill (formerly Mrs. Starr), said that while the military held the Frontier by force, the Mission Hospitals held it by friendship. Both were doing Empire service.—Reuter.

Message That "Extremists" Need

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LONDON, Jan. 7.

According to the 'Evening News' the only stock in trade of the Government of India is the milk of human kindness and it cannot be expected to convey to the extremists the stern message which needs to be conveyed.—Free Press.

Auxilliary Force Ready In Bengal !

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LONDON, Jan. 7.

According to a special cable to the "Daily Herald", the Bengal Government is reported to be taking all precautions to cope with any emergency that may arise. Planters have been warned and an Auxiliary Force would be in readiness.—Free Press

INDEPENDENCE IN TEN YEARS.

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Mr. Iyengar's Statement.

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

In an interview to the Press, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar says:—The formation of a democratic movement as well as the wrangles are a purely domestic matters concerning nobody, but Congressmen.

Referring to the goal of India, he said in an independent India alone shall we be able to develop courage, character, leadership and discipline and finer loyalties of life. There is a price to be paid for Dominion Status and that price is in money, in goods, services, and in arrested racila development and we do not wish to pay that price. This does not mean that independent India will not like to enter into an alliance on an equal footing with the British people for longer or for shorter periods on such terms as may be advantageous to both. Egypt is not a Dominion and I do not see why India should be inferior to Egypt. "He expects that India will become independent in less than ten years.—Free Press.

"Dominion Status At This Moment Impossible."

WHAT EARL RUSSELL SAID.

"Indians Have Yet To Learn Art Of Self-Government."

LONDON, Jan. 8.

In view of the comment aroused in India and Britain by Earl Russell's speech at Cambridge a full version of it is now published by the "Evening Standard" according to which Earl Russell referred to recent resolutions demanding complete independence for India, and said. "They are brave words but very foolish words and nobody knows better than Indians themselves that complete independence at this moment is impossible. Between Dominion Status and complete independence there is much difference and that is not possible at this moment. When you have been bringing up the country and guiding it you cannot suddenly let go and say, "Manage things for yourselves." It takes practice to manage things for yourselves."

IF BRITISH WERE TO LEAVE?

Earl Russell pointed out that Labour experienced this difficulty when they first took office, "and they knew what they wanted" whereas India will have insuperable difficulties running things for themselves—if British suddenly let go—owing to racial and religious differences.

"Without in the least disparaging our subjects in the Indian Empire I say that they have not yet learned to walk and it will be some time before they can run."

Earl Russell proceeded to refer to the Montford Reforms and said Indians had been slowly learning the arts of self-government. "We do not wish all that to be thrown away and that they should be thrown back in hopeless turmoil."

THESE FOOLISH RESOLUTIONS.

Earl Russell continued that Labour Government's honest objective was to grant self-government to India but it was not helped in working for it by such foolish resolutions. No friend of India could but regret tone of these resolutions. Impatience did not help.

Earl Russell concluded: "My chief at India Office is determined not to be hampered by foolish resolutions."

Earl Russell interviewed emphasised that he had not used words previously attributed to him. He denied that he had said anything which conflicted with the already expressed attitude of the Imperial Government with regard to Dominion Status.

Earl Russell says reference to "long time" in the original report seems to have slipped into wrong place.—Reuter.

EARL RUSSELL'S SPEECH.

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Labour Members Angry.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires under date January 6:—

The speech of Earl Russell on India (a summary of which appears above) is prominently displayed by the Sunday Press and is characterised in some quarters as being in the style of Earl Winterton, Under-Secretary of State for India in the Conservative Government, and mischievous.

It is expected that Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, will be interrogated by several members of the House of Commons, on the speech, particularly questioning Earl Russell's authority to make the statements contained in it.

INDIA OFFICE KEEPS MUM.

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Earl Russel's Speech Addressed To Indian Liberals ?

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Earl Russell's contradiction of the reports of his speech has not come as a surprise to informed circles. His speech was delivered to the Labour Party meeting at Cambridgeshire and reports of the speech found no publication in the "Daily Herald" or the "Times". The "Daily Mail", however, featured it adding that Earl Russell was so worried with the death of a favourite dog that he apologised to the meeting for not coming prepared with a speech.

GANDHIJI'S ATTITUDE DEPLORED.

But simultaneously another account appeared in the Press stating that Earl Russell supported the declaration of 31st October and deplored Mr. Gandhi's withdrawal of Co-operation. Meanwhile the writer of the "Evening Standard's" diary stated that the speech was one which would have been better delivered before the announcement of 31st Obtober, rather than after that announcement.

REPLY TO INDIAN LIBERALS?

In view of these conflicting accounts the Free Press of India applied to the India Office for information and enquired if Earl Russell was really expounding the policy of the Labour Government. In reply information was given that the accounts were obviously incorrect and that as both Mr. Benn and Earl Russell were out of town no authoritative information could be given. Enquiries show that Earl Russell's speech was directed towards Indian Liberals, but authentic account is not forthcoming.—Free Press.

DIFFERENCES AT HAGUE.

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FRENCH AND GERMAN TEMPERS FRAYED.

Viewpoints Of Germany & Creditor Powers.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Hague—French and German tempers are temporarily Frayed. At a meetting of the German Reparations Committee, Mr. Tardieu and Herr Moldenhauer were both outspoken. Herr Curtius smoothed matters, but reminded the delegates that Germany could not always be one to make sacrifices. Differences arose with regard to the special advisory committee to be established under the international bank in the event of Germany seeking a moratorium. The Creditor powers contend that such a Committee cannot override their decisions in the matter. Creditors also urge that the German railways should be so run as to secure payment of the railways' quota towards reparations—a proposal which will seriously embarrass Germany's Socialist Government as it will necessitate a reduction of wages and the dismissal of many railwaymen. Despite differences, it is expected that the labours of the Conference will successfully close to-morrow week.—Reuter.

EFFECT OF R. T. CONFERENCE.

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No More Than Spitting On Red-Hot Stove.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The "Morning Post's" attacks on the Labour Government's Indian policy continues unabated. In its latest issue it published pictures of Mahatma Gandhi and Karaksingh and extols Karaksingh as an "accretive degenerate and scheming". The paper points out that the Government are alienating Sikhs and says that it is ominous. In conclusion the paper says the Round Table Conference will have no more effect than the effect which spitting on redhot stove will have. What is wanted chiefly is the quality of manhood which would inspire fear in the enemies and confidence in friends.—Free Press.

"OUR OWN MAD MULLAHS"

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"Daily Herald" Attack Rothere-mere.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Under the caption "Our own mad Mullahs" the "Daily Herald" attacks Lord Rothermere and says the publication by Lord Rothermere in the "Daily Mail" of an article entitled "Digging our grave in India" is replete with vulgar attacks on Gandhiji and this would create incalculable harm. In this article to which the "Daily Herald" refers Sir Michael O'Dwyer had quoted one Irishman as saying that "Gandhi was the greatest impostor" who ever frightened cowardly Government and befooled credulous people."—Free Press.

NO NEED FOR ALARM.

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Plans For "Internal Defence" Complete.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

In the course of an article in "Sunday Times" Lord Meston dwells on the opposition of Hindus to British Rule and urges that men on the spot should be supported. In conclusion he says: Our plans for internal defence are complete and need cause no alarm.—Free Press.

Leaders' Interview With Viceroy.

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LONDON, Jan. 7.

The British Press continue to discuss the Indian situation. According to a special despatch to the "Times" from India, opinion in informed circles is that in seeking interview with the Viceroy on the 23rd December the leaders were endeavouring to extract firstly concessions from Lord Irwin and secondly to damage the Viceroy's dignity by making it appear that the Viceroy was eager for peace at any cost.—Free Press.

Mr. Chetty On Boycott Of R. T. Conference.

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

The decision of Mahatmaji and others for boycotting the Round Table Conference came in for strong criticism at the hands of Mr. R. H. Shanmukham Chetty in a lecture delivered at Vaniambadi.—Free Press.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

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European Association Urges Early Session.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The European Association has telegraphed placing before the Viceroy and the Secretary of State the opinion of the Association that the London Conference be held in 1930 as soon as practicable after the issue of the Simon Report. The Association consider it desirable at the present juncture to reaffirm its policy of co-operating with all who are working constructively for the good of India

BREAK-DOWN OF SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

Press Comments.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Commenting on the breakdown of the Shipping conference at Delhi, the "Advance" says:—"It is no wonder that the conference resulted in inevitable breakdown. It is no use trying to convince by arguments people in full enjoyment of a monopoly that they have no legitimate right to that monopoly. It is foolish to expect of them that they would willingly sign a document the main object of which is to deprive them of their worldly profits. It is no good reminding them that their forefathers created their national Mercantile Marine and Navy by centuries of protective Legislation or that America even today has on her Statute book a Mercantile Marine Act which serves the same purpose as contemplated in Mr. Haji's Bill.

The paper concludes: "Let us hope that Indian representatives return from the Viceregal conference wiser though sadder men.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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